

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

PART V.

DYTISCIDÆ.

HALIPLUS TESTUDO, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.

H. GIBBUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Whitton, N.S.W.

H. FUSCATUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

PELOBIUS NIGER, Clark. *Hab.*—Benalla, Vic.

NOTOMICRUS LÆVIGATUS, Sharp.—A specimen from the Behn River (E. Kimberley) agrees with the figure and the very brief description of this species.

HYDROCANTHUS AUSTRALASIÆ, Wehn. *Hab.*—Brisbane, Q.; Clarence River, N.S.W.

HYDROVATUS OVALIS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Clarence River, Windsor, Tamworth, N.S.W.

H. NIGRITA, Sharp. *Hab.*—Brisbane, Q.; Clarence River, Sydney, N.S.W.

BIDESSUS.

A. Each wing-case provided with a distinct sutural stria.

BIDESSUS FUSCOLINEATUS, n.sp.

Shining, depressed; very finely pubescent. Testaceous; the elytra paler than prothorax and head, but each with three or four longitudinal stripes of dusky brown, base and suture near base infuscate; sterna ferruginous, abdomen blackish.

Lateral striae straight, much shorter on prothorax than on elytra; sutural striae distinct on basal half only. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

The smallest Australian species as yet known. The elytral stripes are not continued to the base or apex, but usually coalesce towards the apex. Dr. Sharp's description of *basalis* would almost fit this species; that species, however, is larger, with a more oval outline, darker head, and with the prothoracic striae curved.

BIDESSUS PUSILLUS, n.sp.

Feebly shining; with very fine pubescence. Pale testaceous; the elytra rusty-brown but with three transverse testaceous fasciae—the 1st near base and not quite extending to suture, the 2nd beyond the middle and consisting of a few elongate spots, the 3rd close to apex.

Lateral striae of prothorax curved and shorter than on elytra; on the elytra rather short and indistinct, sutural striae moderately distinct throughout. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Upper Ord River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

A very distinct species. The abdomen, sterna and legs are concolorous with the head and prothorax; the transverse fasciae of the elytra, especially the 2nd, appear to be composed of spots.

BIDESSUS PALLIDUS, n.sp.

Shining; with very fine pubescence. Pale reddish-testaceous; elytra with the base, suture and sutural striae infusate and with obscure rusty-brown blotches beyond the middle; sterna and abdomen blackish.

Lateral striae of prothorax as long as those of elytra, curved, fully half the length of the prothorax itself, sutural striae very feebly impressed but rendered very distinct on account of colour. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

At first sight apparently belonging to *luridus*, but on examination seen to be very distinct. Of the species described by Dr. Sharp it appears to most nearly approach *signatus*, except in size.

B. *Wing-cases destitute of a distinct sutural stria.*

BIDESSUS PICTIPES, n.sp.

Rather widely ovate; shining; with very fine pubescence. Piceous; head, antennæ and prothorax testaceous-red; sterna and abdomen reddish-piceous; legs testaceous, apex of tibiæ and parts of tarsi piceous.

Lateral striæ of prothorax slightly curved, almost as long as on elytra; elytra rather densely and strongly punctate. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Pinjarrah, W.A.

The smallest species of group B. It is scarcely as long as *fuscolineatus* but is wider.

BIDESSUS ELEGANS, n.sp.

Subopaque, depressed; with very fine pubescence. Reddish-testaceous, elytra infusate. In certain lights with a pretty bluish iridescence.

Lateral striæ of prothorax curved, more than half the length of prothorax itself and fully as long as on elytra. Elytra densely and finely punctate. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Beverley, W.A.

On several specimens there is a slight duskiness about the base of head and middle of prothorax. The species superficially strongly resembles *mundus*, but the pallid under surface and curved prothoracic striæ should prevent the two from being confused.

BIDESSUS PRELARGUS, n.sp.

♂. Shining, glabrous. Piceous-brown; prothorax reddish-testaceous, the base infusate; under surface and legs reddish-testaceous.

Prothoracic striæ deep and straight, shorter than on elytra but more than half the length of prothorax itself. Elytra rather strongly and densely punctate except at side. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly larger and paler, head testaceous with the base infusate.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

The stronger punctures of the elytra do not appear to extend outside of an imaginary line continued from the basal striæ. I have seen many thousands of specimens, but only at Forest Reefs.

BIDESSUS LURIDUS, MacL.—In the index to Dr. Sharp's Monograph and in Mr. Masters' Catalogue this species is placed as a synonym of *bistrigatus*. Dr. Sharp places *bistrigatus* (of which he evidently knew the types) in the section in which the species are without subsutural striæ. Sir Wm. Macleay's description of *luridus* is very brief and rather misleading, as he states that "these (the elytra) are entirely without the subsutural stria." I have four co-types of *luridus*, and in them the sutural striæ, though apparently absent when the elytra are viewed from above, are distinct when viewed from behind, and if they are brushed with water the striæ can be seen from any direction. The species is widely distributed, as besides the specimens from Gayndah I have others from New South Wales and Western Australia. I am not, however, prepared to say that *luridus* is not a synonym of *bistrigatus* as Dr. Sharp says of section B:—"Wing-cases destitute of a *distinct* sutural stria."

BIDESSUS MUNDUS, Sharp.—I have three specimens (from Sydney and Windsor) which agree exactly with the description of this species except that they are slightly smaller ($2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.). Dr. Sharp doubtfully records the species from Western Australia

B. AMABILIS, Clark. *Hab.*—Sydney, Clarence River, N.S.W.

B. GEMELLUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Mount Lofty, S.A.

B. COMPACTUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Sydney, Windsor, Clarence River, N.S.W.

B. BIFORMIS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Beverley, Swan River, W.A.

B. ORTHOGRAMMUS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Behn and Upper Ord Rivers, W.A.

B. GODEFFROYI, Sharp. *Hab.*—Behn and Upper Ord Rivers.

B. BASALIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

HYPHYDRUS BLANCHARDI, Clark. *Hab.*—Sydney, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.; Swan River, W.A.

H. AUSTRALIS, Clark. *Hab.*—Gayndah, Q.; Sydney, N.S.W.

H. BIFASCIATUS, Macl. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

STERNOPRISCUS MINIMUS, n.sp.

♀. Subopaque; with very fine pubescence. Black, abdomen piceous-black; prothorax testaceous, the middle black; elytra margined with indistinct testaceous spots, head very indistinctly bimaculate in front; legs testaceous, in places infuscate; antennæ testaceous, the apical and median joints blackish.

Densely and minutely punctate all over. Prothorax depressed on each side of base, the depressions connected together, each bounded outwardly by a straight, slightly oblique ridge. All the tibiae curved. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Donnybrook, W.A.

In certain lights a bluish iridescence may be seen on the elytra and to a less extent on the prothorax. The species strongly resembles *Antiporus femoralis* in miniature.

STERNOPRISCUS MULTIMACULATUS, Clark.—I have a specimen from Whitton which I believe to belong to this species; it has the terminal joint of the antennæ almost as long as the three preceding combined, and these are slightly thickened.

STERNOPRISCUS TARSALIS, Sharp.—The female differs in having the intermediate tarsi much shorter than in the male. The transverse depression of the prothorax is usually absent, but it is sometimes traceable. I have specimens from Sydney, Forest Reefs and the Clarence River.

S. BROWNII, Sharp. *Hab.*—Beverley, Pinjarrah, Donnybrook, W.A.

S. CLAVATUS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

S. MEADFOOTI, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

CHOSTONECTES GIGAS, Bohem. *Hab.*—Sydney, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

C. NEBULOSUS, Macl. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.

ANTIPORUS FEMORALIS, Bohem. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

A. GILBERTI, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Bathurst, N.S.W.

NECTEROSOMA COSTIPENNE, n.sp.

♂. Opaque, depressed, with very fine pubescence. Piceous; head, antennæ and legs obscure testaceous-red.

Upper surface (except of head, which is finely) rather densely and strongly punctate. Prothorax with a strong curved basal impression bounded at the sides behind by a number of rather strong rugæ. Elytra almost concave along the middle, each about its middle acutely ridged, the ridges continued towards but almost obsolete at base, and entirely disappearing before apex. Tibiæ stout, the anterior moderately strongly notched in the middle. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly narrower, the prothorax diluted with red, simple tibiæ, thinner tarsi, &c.

Hab.—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson, No. 2921; Mr. J. J. Towers).

The acute elytral costæ render this species the most distinct one in the genus.

NECTEROSOMA VITTIPENNE, Macl.—I have two co-types of this species which agree with the description of *penicillatum*. It occurs in all the Australian colonies, with the possible exception of Tasmania.

NECTEROSOMA SCHMELTZI, Sharp.—A moderately common and variable but very distinct species. I have specimens from Sydney and Galston.

N. FLAVICOLLE, Macl. *Hab.*—Gayndah (co-types), Q.; Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

N. DARWINI, Bab. *Hab.*—W.A. (widely distributed).

N. DISPAR, Germ. *Hab.*—Mount Lofty, S.A.

N. REGULARE, Sharp. *Hab.*—Beverley, W.A.

MACROPORUS RUFICEPS, Sharp.—I have a specimen from Wyndham which agrees with the description (including the dimensions given) of this species. Numerous specimens from Forest Reefs also agree except that they are larger (the smallest specimen measuring 6 mm.) and that the elytra are occasionally spotted with dull red towards the base.

M. HOWITTI, Clark. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; V.; W.A.; Q.

M. LATERALIS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Pinjarrah, Donnybrook, W.A.

PLATYNECTES GAGATINUS, n.sp.

Highly polished, glabrous. Black; front of head, sides of prothorax, antennæ and legs reddish; abdomen with obscure reddish blotches at the sides; each elytron beyond the middle with a small elliptic testaceous spot.

Rather widely elliptic; densely and finely punctate. Prothorax with subobsolete larger punctures near apex and base, the basal angles moderately acute. Each elytron with two indistinct striae. Apical segment of abdomen strongly and obliquely strigose. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (Dumbrell and Lea), Sydney, N.S.W. (Lea).

In appearance somewhat resembles *spilopterus*, but is flatter, less oblong, and more highly polished; *Bakewelli* is described as having the head impunctate. The elytral spots are too small to be seen without a glass. In one specimen the legs are entirely black.

PLATYNECTES SUBENESCENS, n.sp.

Rather highly polished except at the sides; glabrous. Black with a slight bronzy gloss, antennæ and legs dark red.

Rather widely elliptic, densely and finely punctate, the punctures on disc of prothorax and elytra finer than at the sides, where the surface in consequence appears to be more opaque.

Prothorax with almost obsolete larger punctures near base and apex, posterior angles almost square. Elytra indistinctly striate, towards apex and sides feebly waved. Basal segments of abdomen feebly longitudinally strigose, the others (including the apical) feebly transversely wrinkled or corrugated. Length 7 mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Bridgetown, Beverley, W.A.

In five specimens under examination I am unable to detect any small yellow elytral spots. The bronzy tinge is much less pronounced than in *ænescens*. In *P. Damelii* the basal angles of the prothorax are said to be "*peracutis*."

PLATYNECTES 10-PUNCTATUS, Fabr.—I have specimens of this species from Melbourne to Wyndham and from Cairns to King George's Sound. Dr. Sharp regards the species as containing four distinct varieties:—

1. *spilopterus* of Germar.
- 2.
3. *Mastersi* of Macleay.
- 4.

The 2nd variety I have myself named *ocularis*, but erroneously placed it in *Lancetes*. A specimen from Bungendore evidently belongs to the 4th variety.

P. ÆNESCENS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Sydney, Galston, N.S.W.

P. LIMBATUS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

P. RETICULOSUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs.

COPELATUS RASILIS, n.sp.

Elongate, subparallel, depressed; subopaque. Piceous-brown, head paler, or paler at base and apex, prothorax with an entire pale margin. Under surface reddish-brown, legs and antennæ paler.

Upper surface with minute and with dense microscopic punctures. Prothorax with rather strong submarginal punctures. Elytra scarcely visibly undulated and with two very feeble rows of small punctures. Coxæ in part and the two basal segments of abdomen rather strongly strigose. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (Dumbrell and Lea).

An abundant species. The elytra appear to be iridescent from some directions. This and the following species belong to Dr. Sharp's 1st group; both somewhat resemble *labratus*, but may be at once distinguished by the complete absence of elytral scratches.

COPELATUS PUNCTIPENNIS, n sp.

Shape and colour as in the preceding species.

Head almost impunctate. Prothorax with small punctures on disc and with rather strong submarginal punctures; strigose-punctate elsewhere. Elytra densely and (for the genus) moderately strongly punctate and with two moderately distinct rows of small punctures. Coxæ at sides with a few deep scratches, towards the base feebly longitudinally strigose; basal segments of abdomen finely strigose. Length 5 mm.

Hab.—Tarago, N.S.W.

Strongly resembles the preceding, but may be at once distinguished by the coarser puncturation. Another specimen differs in having the coxæ rather strongly strigose.

C. NIGROLINEATUS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Upper Ord and Behn Rivers, W.A.

C. LABRATUS, Sharp. *Hab.*—Sydney, Galston, Clarence River, N.S.W.

C. ATER, Sharp. *Hab.*—W.A. (widely distributed).

C. ACUDUCTUS, Clark. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Tarago, N.S.W.

C. IRREGULARIS, MacI. *Hab.*—Queensland.

LANCETES LANCEOLATUS, Clark. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

RHANTUS PULVEROSUS, Steph. *Hab.*—Australia (widely distributed and abundant).

HYDATICUS BIHAMATUS, Aubé. *Hab.*—Q.; N.S.W.

H. DAMELI, Sharp. *Hab.*—Sydney.

H. PULCHER, Clark. *Hab.*—Sydney.

RHANTATICUS SIGNATIPENNIS, Lap. *Hab.*—Sydney.

ERETES AUSTRALIS, Erichs. *Hab.*—Whitton, N.S.W.; Coolgardie, Derby, W.A.

CYBISTER TRIPUNCTATUS, Oliv. *Hab.*—Q; N.S.W.; W.A.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

TACHYPORUS MINUTUS, n.sp.

Feebly shining; head, basal half of antennæ, prothorax and legs yellow, elytra slightly darker than prothorax; apical half of antennæ and abdomen piceous-black. Prothorax and elytra feebly, the abdomen more densely, clothed with ashen pubescence.

Antennæ moderate, joints 4th-7th moderately, 8th-10th widely transverse, 11th slightly wider than and almost the length of two preceding combined. Finely punctate. Prothorax transverse, apex truncate, base rounded. Elytra longer and wider than prothorax, sides of apex emarginate. Abdomen with five basal segments strongly margined. Length to apex of elytra $\frac{2}{3}$, of abdomen $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W.

Differs from *rubricollis*, Macleay, by being much smaller and paler, with narrower abdomen and prothorax, and wider elytra.

TACHYPORUS RARUS, n.sp.

Subopaque; dark piceous, abdomen slightly darker than prothorax and elytra, legs pale brownish testaceous, antennæ and apex of abdomen as prothorax. Clothed with short fine ashen pubescence, abdomen rather less densely clothed and with long straggling hairs at the sides.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint not transverse, 11th not the length of two preceding combined, acuminate at apex, the non-acuminate portion the length of the 10th. Very densely and rather finely punctate; abdomen with minute squares caused by oblique scratches and almost concealed by pubescence. Prothorax feebly transverse. Elytra scarcely wider than prothorax; along middle a little shorter and at sides a little longer than prothorax.

Five basal segments of abdomen rather strongly margined. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{8}$, of abdomen 2 (vix) mm.

Hab —Beverley, Darling Ranges, W.A.; Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

A small dingy species, of which I have seen but a single example from each locality mentioned. The sculpture of the abdomen is invisible under a Coddington lens. The specimen from New South Wales is a little paler and larger than the others.

TACHYPORUS VIGILANS, Oll.—I have numerous specimens from Sydney and Galston agreeing with the description of this species; in the majority of them the antennæ (except the three basal joints) are very dark; in a number, however, they are only slightly infusate.

CILEA RIVULARIS, n.sp.

Shining; brownish-testaceous, basal three joints of antennæ and apex of 11th paler, rest of antennæ piceous-brown; prothorax sometimes with base and apex paler than rest of surface, sometimes this is the case with apex and suture of elytra and apices of abdominal segments; legs pale testaceous. Glabrous.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint scarcely transverse, 11th the length of two preceding combined, acuminate at apex. Finely punctate, prothorax more sparsely than head; scutellum and base of elytra feebly transversely corrugate or aciculate; abdomen with six projections below and four above on the 6th segment, 5th with six long black hairs at apex beneath. Prothorax strongly transverse, apex feebly emarginate, base almost truncate. Elytra scarcely transverse, much longer but scarcely wider than prothorax. Basal segments of abdomen finely margined. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W.

A small depressed species, numerous specimens of which were obtained at Tumbulgum during a flood in the Tweed River.

CILEA AMABILIS, n.sp.

Highly polished; head black, prothorax varying from a clear brown to an almost jet black, all its margins paler, scutellum

slightly darker or concolorous with elytra, these testaceous-red and each with a distinct transverse macula (varying from brown to almost black) on each side and terminating considerably before suture; abdomen piceous, three apical segments and apices of the others reddish; legs reddish-testaceous, tarsi much paler; antennae black or brown, three basal joints and palpi testaceous. Elytra and abdomen with a few feeble yellowish scarcely distinguishable hairs, the former with about five longish black hairs at the sides the latter with more numerous hairs, a hair on each side of base of prothorax.

Antennae elongate, 10th joint feebly transverse, 11th about once and one-half the length of 10th. Not visibly punctate under a half inch power. Prothorax fully twice as wide as long, apex widely and feebly emarginate, base truncate. Elytra longer than wide, fully twice the length of prothorax, sides almost straight; each elytron feebly separately rounded at apex. Four basal segments of abdomen rather feebly margined. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

I refer this species with doubt to *Cilea* on account of its scarcely glabrous elytra and convex form. The species, however, despite its variable colour, is one of the most distinct in the subfamily.

CILEA LAMPRA, Oll.—I have specimens (from Sydney, Cootamundra and Tamworth) which were compared and agree with the type of this species. It must at least be very close to *discipennis*, Fauvel, and is probably either a variety or actually synonymous with that species, as the only difference from M. Fauvel's description that I can find is that the abdomen is without reddish margins, and this is a character more or less subject to variation.

CONOSOMA PRIMUM, n.sp.

Shining; reddish-testaceous; base of head, base and apex of prothorax and elytra slightly infusate; 1st and 4th abdominal segments tinged with black; under surface rather darker than

upper, legs paler; antennæ with 4th-10th joints infusate. Clothed with moderately short golden pubescence, sparser on head and disc of prothorax than elsewhere.

Antennæ with 6th-10th joints slightly transverse but increasing to 10th, 11th not as long as two preceding combined. Prothorax sparsely and minutely, elytra rather more densely punctate. Prothorax large, transverse, posterior angles slightly produced. Elytra narrower and slightly longer than prothorax, sides decreasing to apex, suture feebly raised. Length to apex of elytra 1, of abdomen $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Resembling some species of *Tachyporus*, but with the abdomen unmargined.

CONOSOMA SECUNDUM, n.sp.

Feebly shining; pale testaceous; intermediate antennal joints very slightly infusate. Clothing as in *lanceolatum*.

Antennæ with 9th-10th joints slightly transverse and feebly transversely impressed, 11th not much longer than 10th. Prothorax finely, elytra densely and minutely punctate. Prothorax large, slightly transverse, posterior angles rather strongly produced. Elytra about once and one-fourth longer and slightly narrower than prothorax, apex rather strongly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{2}$ (vix), of abdomen $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, Galston, N.S.W.

My specimens on a first glance would appear to be immature but this I am convinced is not the case.

CONOSOMA TERTIUM, n.sp.

Shining; black; elytra with a large suboblique dark red patch, not quite touching suture, terminating before apex and somewhat variable in extent; abdomen scarcely as dark as prothorax and each of the segments tinged with red at apex; palpi and two basal joints of antennæ yellow, apical joints dilated with testaceous, legs reddish, posterior darker than the others. Rather sparsely (except on abdomen) clothed with short ashen pubescence, abdomen with long black hairs at the sides towards apex.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint scarcely transverse, 11th about once and one-half longer than 10th, apex transversely acuminate. Head very finely longitudinally and transversely strigose; prothorax finely punctate and microscopically transversely strigose; elytra and abdomen densely and finely punctate and transversely strigose. Prothorax feebly transverse, apex truncate, posterior angles rounded. Elytra not once and one-fourth longer than prothorax, sides almost parallel. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen 4 mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Allied to *C. activum*, but larger. Mr. Olliff says that that species is narrower than *rufipalpe*; the present one is wider.

CONOSOMA QUARTUM, n sp.

Shining; piceous-brown; elytra with a rather large dark red macula on each side of base, varying in extent and depth of colour; extreme base of prothorax, apical segments of abdomen, half of 5th and apices of all the others tinged with red; three basal and three apical joints of antennæ and the legs testaceous. Almost uniformly and rather sparsely clothed with very short ashen pubescence; abdominal segments with a few blackish hairs at sides.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint transverse, 11th wide and flattened, about once and one-fourth longer than 10th. Head impunctate; prothorax finely punctate and finely transversely strigose; elytra more noticeably and abdomen still more noticeably strigose. Prothorax large, feebly transverse, base almost truncate. Elytra scarcely once and one-fourth longer and fully the width of prothorax, sides straight. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen 4 mm.

Hab.—Sydney, Windsor, Tamworth, Clarence River, N.S.W.

Appears to be allied to *discum*, Fauvel, but that species is described as having the prothorax almost twice as wide as long.

CONOSOMA QUINTUM, n.sp.

Moderately shining; brownish-testaceous, head darker; five basal segments of abdomen slightly darker than elytra, their apices paler; antennæ and legs testaceous, intermediate joints of the former slightly infusate. Almost uniformly and moderately clothed with short ashen pubescence; four apical segments of abdomen with a few long black hairs at their sides.

Antennæ elongate, 9th-11th joints flattened, 10th feebly transverse, 11th about once and one-fourth longer than 10th. Punctures much as in preceding. Prothorax large, feebly transverse, posterior angles feebly produced. Scutellum moderately distinct, strongly transverse. Elytra about once and one-half the length of prothorax and scarcely narrower, apex feebly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen 4 mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Allied to *rufipalpe*, but broader and less convex than that species.

CONOSOMA SEXTUM, n.sp.

Shining; brownish-testaceous, head concolorous with prothorax and elytra, the latter paler than five basal segments of abdomen except at their apices; antennæ brown, the three basal joints and legs paler. Rather densely and uniformly clothed with short yellowish pubescence, abdomen with a few straggling brown hairs towards apex.

Antennæ rather short, joints subequal, 10th not transverse, 11th about once and one-half longer than 10th. Head almost impunctate, prothorax finely punctate, elytra densely and rather strongly, the abdomen more sparsely punctate. Prothorax widely transverse, base almost truncate. Elytra about once and one-fourth longer and scarcely narrower than prothorax, each elytron subquadrate. Length to apex of elytra 2, of abdomen $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Benalla, Vic. (Mr. R. Helms); Swan River, W.A. (Lea).

A broad depressed species, with rather longer pubescence and thicker hairs than is usual.

CONOSOMA SEPTIMUM, n.sp.

Moderately shining; brownish-testaceous, prothorax slightly paler than elytra; extreme base of prothorax, extreme apex of elytra, apices of basal segments of abdomen and the apical segments tinged with red; antennæ brown, basal half, the palpi and legs testaceous. Uniformly clothed with short ashen pubescence becoming golden on abdomen, sides with a few straggling hairs.

Antennæ moderately long, 9th-10th joints transverse, 11th slightly shorter than two preceding combined. Rather finely and subequally punctate. Prothorax large, moderately transverse, posterior angles feebly produced. Elytra transversely oblong, about once and one-half the length of prothorax, apex feebly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra 2, of abdomen $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tanworth, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Allied to the preceding.

CONOSOMA OCTAVUM, n.sp.

Coloured as the preceding, except that the antennæ are much paler, with the 4th-10th joints infusate. Rather densely and uniformly clothed with short ashen pubescence; abdominal segments with long blackish hairs (rather more numerous than is usual) on their sides

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint not transverse, 11th fully twice the length of 10th. Prothorax minutely punctate, elytra extremely minutely transversely strigose. Prothorax large, feebly transverse, posterior angles rounded and not at all produced. Elytra along suture about once and one-fourth, along sides about once and one-half the length of prothorax; sides rounded, rather strongly decreasing to apex. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{2}{3}$, of abdomen $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton, N.S.W.

This and the following species are the two largest that I have seen belonging to *Conosoma*.

CONOSOMA NONUM, n.sp.

Slightly shining; piceous, apices of abdominal segments tinged with red; antennæ brown, three basal joints and apex of 11th, the palpi and legs testaceous. Rather densely clothed with short yellowish pubescence, very much shorter (the individual hairs scarcely distinguishable) on elytra than elsewhere; apical segments of abdomen with a few long brownish hairs on their sides.

Antennæ elongate, 9th joint scarcely, 10th rather strongly transverse, 11th about once and one-half the length of 10th, its sides excavated towards apex. Prothorax, elytra and abdomen subequally, densely and minutely punctate and transversely strigose. Prothorax large, moderately transverse, base truncate. Elytra fully once and one-half the length of prothorax, sides decreasing to apex, apex feebly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$, of abdomen $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Barker, W.A.

CONOSOMA DECIMUM, n.sp.

Colour as in the preceding except that the antennæ are somewhat paler. Rather sparsely clothed with short ashen pubescence, denser on abdomen than elsewhere, a few straggling hairs towards apex.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint not transverse, 11th almost twice the length of 10th. Prothorax almost impunctate; elytra very feebly punctate. Prothorax moderately transverse, base feebly incurved, posterior angles feebly produced. Scutellum distinct, transverse. Elytra once and one-half the length of prothorax, sides subparallel, apex almost truncate. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{3}{4}$, of abdomen $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

A moderately distinct species, allied in some respects to *triangulum*, Fauvel.

CONOSOMA LIMNORIOIDES, n.sp.

Somewhat shining; piceous-brown, prothorax slightly paler than head, decreasing in colour almost from apex to base; apex of elytra and apex of abdominal segments reddish; antennæ brown, three basal and the apical joints, the palpi and legs testaceous. Rather sparsely clothed with short ashen pubescence; abdomen with a few straggling brown hairs on the sides towards apex.

Antennæ moderately elongate, 10th joint transverse, not much more than half the length of 11th. Prothorax densely and microscopically transversely strigose, elytra more coarsely so. Prothorax large, moderately transverse, base feebly incurved, posterior angles strongly produced. Elytra considerably shorter than prothorax, not the length of two basal segments of abdomen, apex strongly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{3}{4}$, of abdomen 3 mm.

Hab.—Bridgetown, Swan River, Rottnest Island, W.A.

The short elytra and regularly decreasing abdominal segments give this species a grotesque resemblance to certain small *Crus-* taceans. It is not close to any species with which I am acquainted.

CONOSOMA SCUTELLARE, n.sp.

Slightly shining; piceous, base of prothorax and sides near base slightly tinged with red; basal half of elytra (except about scutellum) obscure red, the 6th and 7th abdominal segments and apices of all the others tinged with red; antennæ infuscate, the three basal and apical joints and the legs testaceous. Uniformly and rather densely clothed with very short ashen pubescence, the five basal segments of abdomen with one or two long hairs on each side the apical segments with a few more.

Antennæ elongate, 10th joint not transverse, shorter than 11th. Densely and finely punctate. Prothorax moderately transverse, base feebly sinuate, posterior angles feebly produced. Scutellum large, distinct, triangular, sides outwardly rounded. Elytra

about once and one-half longer than prothorax, sides straight, apex almost truncate. Length to apex of elytra 2, of abdomen $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

Differs from *C. rufipalpe*, Macleay, in being more convex, elytra and antennæ differently coloured, longer antennæ and conspicuous scutellum.

CONOSOMA LANCEOLATUM, n.sp.

Shining; testaceous. Uniformly clothed with short golden pubescence; abdomen with long black hairs at the sides, which on the penultimate segment are rather more dense and extend backwards on each side.

Feebly punctate. Prothorax moderately transverse, posterior angles very feebly produced. Elytra at base the width of prothorax and along suture noticeably longer, apex very feebly emarginate. Length to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{3}$, of abdomen $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

A very distinct species, of which I have but two specimens; there are others in the collection of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

C. PERSONATUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—Dalmorton, N.S.W.

C. IMPENNE, Fvl. *Hab.*—Beverley, W.A.

C. TRIANGULUM, Fvl. *Hab.*—Pinjarrah, Swan River, Mt. Barker, W.A.; Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

C. RUFIPALPE, MacL. *Hab.*—Tweed, Richmond and Clarence Rivers, Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.

C. ELONGATULUM, MacL. *Hab.*—Windsor, Sydney, Tweed River, N.S.W.

LEUCOCRASPEDUM SIDNEIENSE, Fvl. *Hab.*—Galston, Sydney, N.S.W.

TACHYNODERUS AUSTRALIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Wide Bay, Q.

T. HEMORRHOUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney.

APPHIANA VERIS, Oll.—The ♀ of this species was unknown to Mr. Olliff. Of it I have taken several pairs *in copula* at Tamworth. The ♀ has antennæ as in *Calodera* and strongly resembles *C. inequalis*, Fvl.

CAFIUS LAETABILIS, Oll.—Two of my specimens which were compared with the types of this species and also with the description agree in every particular. The specimens were lent to Mr. Blackburn who said he could not distinguish them from *Philonthus longicornis*, Stephens, and that possibly I had made a mistake; however, I am convinced that my identification is correct. With the description of *P. longicornis* (as given by Fauvel) and also with specimens sent me under that name by Mr. Blackburn my specimens agree. Mr. Olliff unfortunately did not come to *Philonthus* in his revision of the family, or doubtless this error would have been rectified.

CAFIUS SERIATUS, Fvl.—I have several specimens from Pelsart Island which agree too closely with the description of this species to warrant my describing them as new, although they are probably distinct. The number of punctures in the dorsal series of the prothorax is liable to variations in several species; of the specimens I doubtfully refer to *seriatus* one has 14 punctures on one side and 15 on the other; another has 12 and 11. Of *C. littoralis*, Fauvel, I have specimens with punctures varying in number from 8 to 13 and frequently different on each side.

C. AREOLATUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney.

C. SABULOSUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Sydney, N.S.W.; Melbourne, Vic.

C. VELUTINUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Albany, W.A.

C. LITTORALIS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Swan River, Rottnest Island, W.A.

PINOPHILUS QUADRATICOLLIS, n sp.

Narrow, feebly shining, abdomen slightly iridescent. Moderately densely clothed with fine ashen pubescence, sides of elytra, abdomen and base of head with longer and darker hairs. Piceous-

black; elytra feebly tinged with brown; two apical segments of abdomen, extreme apex of 5th, antennæ, palpi, mandibles and legs red; apices of antennal joints infusate.

Head densely and minutely punctate, and with moderately dense larger and shallow punctures. *Antennæ* moderately long, 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd-6th subequal, the others gradually decreasing in length, 11th pyriform. *Prothorax* almost quadrate, slightly wider than head and slightly narrower than elytra, posterior angles slightly rounded; densely and shallowly punctate and with almost microscopic punctures; base with a very feeble slightly shining median ridge. *Elytra* slightly longer than wide, and one-third longer than prothorax, widest about the middle, sides somewhat rounded; densely and rather strongly punctate, punctures occasionally transversely confluent. *Abdomen* densely and finely punctate, apical segments feebly punctate. Length to apex of elytra 5, of abdomen 11 mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W.

The description of *P. Mastersi*, Macleay, would almost exactly fit this species; but on comparing them together some years ago they were seen to be distinct; *P. Mastersi* is a larger insect and, if I recollect aright, stouter and more densely clothed and closer to *australis*, Harold; *aeneicentris*, Fauvel, appears to be allied, but the description of the head of that species will certainly not fit *quadraticollis*.

PINOPHILUS JEJUNUS, n.sp.

Narrow, shining. Abdomen, head, middle and sides of prothorax and elytra with very fine ashen pubescence. Black; elytra, apex and margins of four basal segments of abdomen, apical third of 5th and the entire 6th and 7th segments dull red; legs, antennæ and palpi red.

Head with rather strong irregular punctures. *Antennæ* short, 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd slightly longer and noticeably thicker than 3rd, 3rd-10th subequal, 11th briefly pyriform, slightly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* slightly wider than head and almost the width of elytra; subquadrate, very feebly

transverse, base somewhat rounded; densely, regularly and moderately coarsely punctate; median line traceable almost to apex, becoming raised towards base. *Elytra* slightly but noticeably longer than prothorax, sides almost parallel; punctures rather coarser and denser than on prothorax. *Abdomen* densely and finely punctate, apical segments feebly punctate. Length to apex of elytra 3, of abdomen $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Upper Ord River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

The antennæ are very short. Judging by the descriptions, the species which it most nearly resembles is *rubripennis*, Fauvel, which, however, is described as having the median prothoracic line strongly elevated, the elytra no longer than the prothorax, and the abdomen black.

P. AUSTRALIS, Har.; (*opacus*, Redt.). *Hab.*—Clarence River, N.S.W.

P. TRAPEZUS, Fvl. *Hab.*—Hay, N.S.W.

P. MACLEAYI, Duv. *Hab.*—Tweed River, N.S.W.

P. LATEBRICOLA, Blackb., (co-type).

STENUS LONGIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Shining, very finely pubescent. Black, antennæ brown, intermediate joints paler, legs yellow, apical half of femora, apex of tibiae and tarsi infuscate; palpi very pale, apical joint slightly tinged with yellow.

Head moderately strongly and densely punctate; a longitudinal excavation in middle which is narrower and deeper in front than behind. *Prothorax* densely, coarsely and regularly punctate; not wider at base than apex. *Elytra* slightly longer than prothorax; densely and coarsely punctate; apex widely emarginate. *Abdomen* very long, basal segment rather strongly, the 2nd very feebly margined; 1st-4th moderately strongly punctate, on apical two-thirds the punctures not very dense, 5th-6th feebly punctate. *Under surface* finely punctate, punctures denser and coarser on sterna than on abdomen. *Legs* long, tarsi simple. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{2}{3}$, of abdomen $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

Somewhat resembles *olivaceus*, Macleay, in general appearance, but differs in being larger, more coarsely punctate, and with longer, differently punctured and differently margined abdomen.

STENUS INDISTINCTUS, n.sp.

Shining; very finely pubescent. Black; legs brown, base of femora yellow; palpi very pale.

Head finely punctate in median impression, more coarsely at sides. *Prothorax* rather densely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller and sparser on disc than elsewhere; base slightly wider than apex. *Elytra* scarcely longer than prothorax; densely and coarsely punctate; apex widely emarginate. *Abdomen* with basal segments moderately, 2nd feebly margined; five basal segments rather sparsely punctate, punctures moderately distinct. *Legs* long; femora slightly thickened; tarsi simple. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Remarkably close to *olivaceus*, Macleay, but having only two of the abdominal segments margined; it is also rather more stoutly built and with a shorter prothorax.

STENUS VILLOSIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Shining; abdomen with long, thin, straggling whitish hairs. Black; prothorax deep blackish-blue, elytra with a bronzy tint in middle, sides bluish; legs dark brown, base of femora pale; antennæ almost entirely black; two apical joints of palpi black.

Head rather finely but deeply punctate; with a moderately distinct impunctate median ridge and several feebler ones at sides. *Prothorax* moderately densely and almost regularly punctate; apex narrower than base; base with a very feeble transverse impression. *Elytra* longer than prothorax, rather coarsely and densely punctate, apex widely emarginate. *Abdomen* with basal segment strongly, the 2nd very feebly margined; basal segment densely and strongly punctate, 2nd and 3rd moderately so, 4th and 5th

feebly punctate. *Legs* long; femora, especially the anterior, thickened; tarsi simple. Length to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{4}$, of abdomen $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Windsor, N.S.W.

Numerous specimens obtained during a flood in the Hawkesbury River. This species very strongly resembles *olivaceus*, Macleay, from which, however, its black palpi will at once serve to distinguish it, that species (as noted by M. Fauvel) having pale palpi; it also differs in the margining of the abdominal segments. My specimens were compared with all the types of Macleay's Gayndah *Steni*, so that I can be certain that the species was not described by him. From the description of *atrovirens*, Fauvel, it differs in colour and puncturation, and M. Fauvel could scarcely have avoided mentioning the long and distinct abdominal clothing.

STENUS IANTHINIPENNIS, n.sp.

Shining, finely pubescent. Black; elytra violet, abdomen with a violet gloss; legs yellow, apical half of femora, apex of tibiae and tarsi infuscate; antennae pale, apical joints infuscate; palpi very pale.

Head finely punctate; a longitudinal excavation in middle, carinate on each side behind antennae. Antennae extending almost to intermediate coxae. *Prothorax* slightly wider at base than at apex, finely punctate, base and apex wrinkled. *Elytra* slightly longer than prothorax, densely and rather strongly punctate, apex widely emarginate. *Abdomen* with five basal segments strongly margined, almost impunctate. *Legs* long; tarsi simple. Length to apex of elytra 2, of abdomen $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Upper Ord River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

In build much resembling *cupreipennis*, Macleay, but, besides colour, differs in having the head less excavated between the eyes, and the elytral puncturation denser and less coarse. Mr. Helms obtained numerous specimens.

STENUS GAYNDAHENSIS, Macl. Specimens compared and agreeing with the types of this species agree exactly with the description of *obesulus*, Fauvel. I have specimens from the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence and Hawkesbury Rivers and also from Sydney.

S. MACULATUS, Macl. *Hab.*—Tweed, Richmond and Clarence Rivers, Galston, N.S.W.

S. CUPREIPENNIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.

S. OLIVACEUS, Macl. *Hab.*—Brisbane; Tweed, Richmond and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

S. GUTTULIFER, Waterh. *Hab.*—Donnybrook, Bridgetown, W.A.

S. CÆRULEUS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Tweed and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

PHYCOSECIS.

Mr. Pascoe in describing this genus referred it to the *Tenebrionide*. Mr. Champion states that it belongs to the Clavicornes "near *Trogositide* or *Cucujidæ*." He is certainly correct as to its being a Clavicorn genus. Mr. Masters in his Supplementary Catalogue places it in the *Trogositidæ*, in which family (as it appears in a number of details to be allied to *Leperina*) I am content to leave it.

PHYCOSECIS LITORALIS, Pasc. —I have specimens compared with the types of this species and others given to me by Mr. Masters (from whom Mr. Pascoe received the type specimens). I mention this because the species is anything but well described. Pascoe says "beneath the scales appear to be massed together in profusion." In all the specimens I have examined the scales on the under surface and legs are somewhat setose in character and are far less dense than on the upper surface. In living (and well-preserved) specimens the prothoracic scales are of a snowy whiteness in both sexes, those on the elytra being usually similar but less

dense; in the males, however, the scales are sometimes sooty with a sprinkling of white scales. The elytra of the ♂ are dark brown, of the ♀ pale brown; the abdomen is somewhat paler in the ♀ than in the ♂. Specimens may be taken occasionally under seaweed, but abundantly about plants growing just above high-water mark; during the day they remain concealed just under the surface, but move about freely at night. I have taken specimens just under the surface several yards away from any plant both at Fremantle and Albany. The species does not appear to extend so far north as Geraldton, as I have unsuccessfully searched there for it on a number of occasions.

PHYCOSECIS ALGARUM, Pasc.—I have a specimen from Sydney agreeing with the description of this species (originally described from Melbourne). It appears to be but slightly different from *litoralis* and is possibly only a variety.

PHYCOSECIS AMMOPHILUS, n.sp.

♂. Rather narrow, slightly convex. Black; prosternum and legs reddish. Prothorax densely clothed with large silvery scales, a roundish patch at apex greyish; elytra with short, stout, setose, silvery scales in regular lines not concealing derm; prothorax and elytra fringed with white setose scales; under surface, legs and head with sparse short whitish setæ.

Head densely punctate, feebly longitudinally grooved, a semi-circular ridge in front. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, base rounded, apex produced and partially overhanging head, anterior angles slightly produced; densely punctate, punctures concealed; base with a feeble longitudinal line or groove. *Elytra* subovate, not much wider than and about once and one-half the length of prothorax; densely and strongly punctate, each puncture containing a scale. *Under surface* finely punctate. Length $1\frac{4}{5}$, width 1 (vix) mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, upper surface pale and under surface dark brown in colour.

Hab.—Fremantle, Geraldton, Pelsart Island, W.A.

This species is at once distinguished from *litoralis* by the clothing of the upper surface being of two kinds; the elytral clothing is partly erect. It also differs in its much smaller size, narrower and slightly more convex form, shorter legs, and by the produced portion of the prothorax being narrower and more convex. I have taken numerous specimens just under the surface about beach-growing plants, and an occasional specimen under seaweed.

COLYDIIDÆ.

DERETAPHRUS ANALIS, n.sp.

Shining; black, under surface piceous-black, tarsi and apical joint of antennæ dark reddish-brown.

Head sparsely and very minutely punctate; clypeal suture almost obsolete. *Prothorax* elongate, fully twice as long as wide; very minutely punctate, punctures even smaller than on head; with a deep, sharply defined longitudinal canal not open at base and terminated at about one-fifth from apex, and divided into two parts of which the apical is slightly more than one-third the length of the basal part; base rounded on each side. *Elytra* smooth; the suture, 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices raised at base and apex, very feebly so elsewhere; sides impunctate, towards base and apex feebly striate-punctate, punctures elsewhere very feeble, interstices impunctate. *Under surface* sparsely and minutely punctate; apical segment densely punctate and on each side with a distinct subtriangular depression conjoined at apex. Four anterior *tibie* with two small subtriangular granules invisible from most directions. Length 10, width $2\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

A very distinct species on account of its almost impunctate surface, long and deeply channelled prothorax, and apical segment of abdomen. A number of specimens were obtained under the bark of rotting logs. My smallest specimen measures but 7 mm. *D. Bakewelli*, Pascoe, which it much resembles, has moderately strong elytral punctures with somewhat different interstices.

DERETAPHRUS XANTHORRHÆE, n.sp.

Less polished than the preceding; dark reddish-piceous, under-surface slightly paler, legs and apical joint of antennæ reddish-brown.

Head not very densely or coarsely punctate, neck feebly punctate; clypeal suture feebly marked. *Prothorax* subcordate, with slightly larger punctures than on head; longitudinal canal not very deep, open at the base, slightly interrupted at its apex and about apex rather strongly punctate, dividing space feebly punctate, each side of base transversely depressed. *Elytra* with the 3rd-7th interstices narrowly raised in the middle and keel-like for almost their entire length, the ridges shining; each elytron with about seven rows of moderately strong punctures and some feebler rows at sides, sutural interstices each with an indistinct row of minute punctures. *Under surface* rather sparsely and minutely punctate, punctures moderately strong on prosternum, especially on the flanks, stronger at base than at apex of metasternum; apical segment of abdomen densely punctate, apex triangularly excised in ♂, subtriangularly in ♀. Outer edge of four anterior *tibiae* each with three minute projections, invisible from most directions. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Chidlow's Well, Pinjarrah, W.A.

Specimens may frequently be obtained from the dead crowns of various species of *Xanthorrhæa* and occasionally from similar situations in *Kingia australis*. The size, and to a certain extent the colour, are variable. The species is moderately close to *ignarius*, Pascoe, from which it differs in its finer puncturation, elytral interstices, but especially by the apical segment of abdomen.

DERETAPHRUS PARVICEPS, n.sp.

Moderately shining, sides of elytra subopaque; dark reddish-brown; legs and apical joints of antennæ slightly paler.

Head small, densely and rather coarsely punctate, neck rather sparsely punctate, a few shallow depressions close to neck; clypeal suture feebly marked. *Prothorax* fully twice the width of head

and twice its length; subcordate; longitudinal canal shallow, not divided into two parts; densely and strongly punctate, especially in middle and at sides of base. *Elytra* with the 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices raised, keel-like and shining; each elytron with nine rather strongly punctate striæ, alternate interstices each with a row of fine punctures, the 5th produced forwards as if to clasp the prothorax, the 3rd and 5th conjoined at apex. *Under surface*, especially the prosternum, rather strongly punctate: apical segment of abdomen rather densely punctate, without lateral or apical impressions. Outer side of four anterior *tibiae* with two scarcely visible projections. Length 9, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

This species may be recognised by its shallow and undivided prothoracic canal, small head, wide elytra, and by its prothorax being more heart-shaped than is usual in the genus. In appearance, except for the prothorax, it resembles *fossus*, Newman, or *Pascoei*, Macleay.

DERETAPHRUS PUNCTICOLLIS, n.sp.

Moderately shining, sides of elytra feebly so; dark reddish-brown; elytra, legs and antennæ somewhat paler.

Head densely and coarsely punctate, punctures encroaching on neck; clypeal suture slightly depressed, marked with depression at sides and middle. *Prothorax* not much wider at apex than at base: densely and coarsely punctate, punctures larger than on head, largest about longitudinal canal which is shallow and irregular, and not divided into two distinct parts. *Elytra* with the 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices strongly and narrowly raised or keel-like, the alternate interstices not at all raised and scarcely visibly punctate and appearing merely as interspaces between rows of rather strong punctures. *Under surface* rather strongly punctate, punctures smaller and deeper on pro- than on metasternum. Four anterior *tibiae* with their outer curve scarcely interrupted by minute projections. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

Somewhat resembles *D. Pascoei*, Macleay, but differs in its narrower form, more strongly punctured prothorax, the sides of which are more parallel, smaller and more coarsely punctate head, impunctate suture, &c.

D. FOSSUS, Newm. *Hab* —Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.

D. PICEUS, Germ. *Hab.*—Swan River, Bridgetown, W.A.

D. IGNARIUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

D. BAKEWELLI, Pasc. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs.

D. COLYDIOIDES, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney.

D. GRANULIPENNIS, Reitt. *Hab.*—Benalla, Victoria; Tarago, N.S.W.

D. PASCOEI, MacL., (co-types).

BOTHRIDERES OPACUS, n.sp.

Opaque; blackish-piceous, elytra and legs very slightly paler.

Head densely and shallowly punctate; clypeus with punctures fully as coarse as on vertex, its suture very distinct. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, much wider at apex than base, anterior angles rounded; densely and rather coarsely punctate, disc depressed, a deep groove entirely separating a space about thrice as long as wide and densely punctate, groove connected with base by three narrow channels. *Elytra* each with two deep narrow striae between suture and 3rd interstice, the striae punctate but the punctures scarcely visible; 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th interstices raised and somewhat keel-like, between each two feeble but distinct continuous ridges; interstices not visibly punctate. *Prosternum* densely and rather strongly punctate; rest of *undersurface* finely and rather sparsely punctate; apical segment of abdomen with a distinct circular impression. *Anterior tibiae* finely but distinctly serrate externally. Length 7, width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

The numerous ridges on the elytra render this species very distinct from any other known to me; it is perhaps close to *puteus*, Newman, but that species is described as having three sutural

striae, and the prothoracic groove ovate; in this species the enclosed space is almost parallel-sided, subtruncate at base and notched at apex.

BOTHRIDERES INTERMEDIUS, n.sp.

Shining all over; reddish-brown, elytra, except the suture occasionally, and legs paler.

Head coarsely punctate; clypeal suture moderately distinct, with several very feeble longitudinal impressions. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex considerably wider than base, anterior angles prominent; densely and rather coarsely punctate; disc with two distinct deep semicircular impressions, of which the posterior opens out to base, the two feebly connected on each side, the enclosed space less punctate at base and apex than in middle. *Elytra* with the 3rd interstice feebly raised at base and apex, flat elsewhere, 5th and 7th feebly raised and keel-like; striae narrow, punctures distinct only at sides and apex, suture and 3rd interstice feebly punctate, 2nd with two or three minute punctures. *Under surface* with prosternum moderately strongly punctate, the punctures from thence decreasing in size and number to penultimate segment of abdomen; apical segment densely punctate, feebly depressed in middle. Length 6, width 2; variation in length $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

This species may fairly be regarded as being intermediate between those in which the prothorax has a deep channel isolating a median space and those with an impression at each end.

BOTHRIDERES USTULATUS, n.sp.

Shining; red; undersurface slightly darker; muzzle, elytral suture and knees tinged with piceous.

Head densely punctate, punctures rather small and longitudinal; clypeal suture very indistinct. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, much wider at apex than at base, anterior angles rounded, densely punctate, punctures narrow and longitudinal; disc with two rather

shallow circular impressions, the apical largest, the basal without a tongue, and not opening out to base. *Elytra* with all the interstices punctate, the 2nd and 4th in two moderately distinct rows, the suture in but one row, the 3rd raised and rounded, towards apex becoming keel-like, the 5th and 7th keel-like and with a narrow row of punctures on each side; striae narrow, the lateral ones only visibly punctate. *Under surface* feebly longitudinally punctate. Length 4, width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Geraldton and Swan River, W.A.

Differs from *B. variabilis* especially by the prothorax, which is shorter, less coarsely and differently punctured, the basal impression circular and without a tongue; the under surface is much less coarsely punctate; but it may be most readily distinguished by the 2nd elytral interstice being shining and with two rows of punctures.

BOTHRIDERES ABERRANS, n.sp.

Red, elytra slightly opalescent.

Head densely punctate, punctures longitudinal; a rather distinct impression on each side of clypeal suture. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, apex very slightly wider than base; convex; very densely but not coarsely punctate, with a small and very feeble impression on each side of base, scarcely visible from most directions. *Elytra* convex, with suture raised and thickened, each with four strongly raised keel-like ridges, one of which is lateral; the interspaces very feebly and shallowly punctate and not at all striate. *Under surface*, except prosternum and four apical segments of abdomen, highly polished and almost impunctate. Length 3, width 1 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

The convex prothorax entirely without discal impression, strongly ridged, convex and non-striated elytra render this species at once the most distinct and the most aberrant of the genus.

BOTHRIDERES ANAGLYPTICUS, Germ.—Of this species Germar says :—"Elytra . . . opaca . . . piceo-nigra . . . Corpus subtus

dilutius piceum." *B. Mastersi*, Macleay, is possibly synonymous, but if the quoted remarks are constant it should be distinct. *B. rectangularis*, Macleay, appears to be allied.

BOTHRIDERES MASTERSI, MacL.—I have numerous specimens from New South Wales which were compared and agree with the types. The species is variable in colour; in some specimens the head and prothorax are no darker than the elytra and these have the suture but slightly darkened; in none of my specimens could the head be called "black." The size is very variable.

BOTHRIDERES VITTATUS, Newm.—Common and widely distributed in New South Wales and Western Australia. I regard *suturalis*, Macleay, of which I have a specimen from the Richmond River, as a small and pretty variety of this species.

BOTHRIDERES MERUS, Pasc.; *B. MUSIVUS*, Pasc.—I am not at all sure that these names appertain to two distinct species, or whether there is but one which is very variable in regard to size and to a certain extent in colour. The specimens which I label *merus* and a specimen so labelled by the Rev. T. Blackburn are larger and duller than those which agree best with the description of *musivus*, but the reverse should be the case. I have specimens from New South Wales, Victoria, and South-Western Australia.

BOTHRIDERES EQUINUS, Pasc.—I have specimens agreeing with the description of this species which were compared and agree with the type of *B. Pascoei*, Macleay.

BOTHRIDERES TENIATUS, Pasc.—Of this species Mr. Pascoe says "prothorax with two deep semicircular impressions, *the space between not punctured in the centre*." I have only one specimen agreeing with the italicised remark, but have numerous others agreeing in all other details, and think that it is but an accidental variation; the sutural marking appears to be liable to obliteration. *B. Kreffti*, Macleay, is possibly synonymous.

BOTHRIDERES ILLUSUS, Newm.—Mr. Pascoe includes this species in the group having but one strongly marked prothoracic impres-

sion; this must certainly be a mistake, as Mr. Newman describes it as having two; it is possibly Pascoe's *equinus* or *taeniatulus*.

PENTHELISPA POLITA, n.sp.

Highly polished; piceous-red or reddish-piceous, apical joint of antennæ and elytra red, the latter with the suture, or the suture and 1st, or 1st and 2nd interstices tinged with piceous.

Head densely punctate; a deep round punctate fovea on each side between eyes and antennæ. Antennæ short, thick, not extending to anterior coxæ. *Prothorax* longer than wide, very little wider in front than behind, the anterior angles slightly produced, the posterior rounded; moderately densely and strongly punctate; with a narrow impunctate space along the median line, on each side of which is a very shallow impression. *Scutellum* transverse, impunctate. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; suture wide, slightly widening to and depressed at base, with a row of extremely minute punctures; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large but obscure; interstices rounded, impunctate. *Under surface* strongly but not densely punctate, apical segment of abdomen transversely concave. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$, width $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, Glen Innes, Forest Reefs, Clifton, Windsor, Sydney, N.S.W.

A very highly polished species of somewhat variable colour; the prothorax varies from a dark red to almost black; the elytral suture is usually but not always tinged with piceous.

PENTHELISPA PICEA, n.sp.

Shining; piceous; legs and antennæ paler, palpi red.

Head densely and strongly punctate; frontal foveæ longer than wide, punctate and with a small tubercle in the middle. Antennæ short, thick, not much longer than the distance between their bases. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides slightly incurved, scarcely, if at all, wider in front than behind, the anterior and posterior angles slightly produced and the latter acute; strongly

and rather densely punctate, a distinct and closely punctate depression traceable on each side of a median line to base; median line impunctate in middle, punctate at base. *Scutellum* small, transverse, almost impunctate. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex; strongly striate-punctate; interstices, except suture, narrow, very minutely punctate and with their sides slightly encroached upon by the punctures in striae. *Under surface*, especially prosternum, densely and strongly punctate; apical segment of abdomen transversely concave. Length 3, width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales.

Readily distinguished from the preceding species by its darker and uniform colour, differently shaped frontal foveae, depressions on prothorax, and stronger puncturation. I have two specimens which were probably obtained in the vicinity of Sydney.

PENTHELISPA OBSCURA, Pasc.

I have two specimens (from New South Wales) agreeing with the description of this species except that the prothorax has not "the longitudinal impressions on the disc almost obsolete," but on the contrary well-marked; but as of *fuliginosa* (a closely allied species) I have specimens with these impressions well-marked and others with them almost obsolete; this may be a character liable to variation.

P. SECUTA, Pasc. *Hab.*—Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W.

P. FULIGINOSA, Erichs. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

I have another species from Western Australia, but as it is represented by an unique specimen only, I refrain from describing it.

GEMPYLODES TMETUS, Oll.—Mr. Olliff records this species from Maryborough, Q., as well as from Lord Howe Island. I have taken several specimens on the Richmond River.

EUCNEMIDÆ.

DYSCOLOCERUS BASALIS, Lea.—In describing this species I remarked that it was possibly a small male of *D. heros*. I have

since examined the type of that species and find that the two are abundantly distinct in other particulars besides colour and size.

MALACODERMIDÆ.

METRIORRHYNCHUS.

A number of genera have been proposed at the expense of this genus. Mr. Blackburn* considers that *Xantheros* is synonymous with *Trichalus*, and with this, I think, most will agree. He also considers that *Trichalus* cannot be maintained as distinct from *Metriorrhynchus*.† I myself do not think it can, but the species may be easily recognised on account of the trifurcate costa next the suture. Mr. Waterhouse remarks:‡ “The following descriptions will, I think, be sufficient to show that the length of the rostrum in these insects is not of generic importance, and that therefore the genus *Metriorrhynchus*, (Guérin, 1838), cannot stand.” He therefore refers all the species, except those included in his new genus *Trichalus*, to *Porrostoma*, (Castelnau, 1836). Subsequently§ he states that for the sake of convenience both names should be retained, and proposes the following new genera—*Bulenides*, *Xylobanus*, *Synchonus*, *Stadenus*, *Achras* and *Cladophorus*. I do not think that any of these names should be recognised, the characters on which they are founded appearing to be of specific value only. *Porrostoma* appears to have priority, but as *Metriorrhynchus* is in general use I shall use that name for the following species.

METRIORRHYNCHUS MARGINIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂. Black; sides and apex of prothorax, sides, suture and apical fifth of elytra yellowish. Very feebly pubescent.

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1894, p. 208.

† If *Trichalus* is to be sunk, it will be necessary to change the name of *M. serraticornis*, Macleay, that name having been previously used by Fabricius.

‡ Trans. Ent. Soc. 1877, p. 73.

§ Illustrations of Typ. Col. in the Brit. Mus.

Head minutely punctate. Rostrum very short. Antennæ extending beyond posterior coxæ, flattened; 1st joint obtriangular, distinctly shorter than 3rd, 2nd concealed, 3rd-10th serrate, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, 2nd-10th subequal, 11th elongate. *Prothorax* seven-areolate; scarcely transverse; base distinctly wider than apex, bisinuate, middle notched; posterior angles acute; sides strongly lessened to middle. *Scutellum* oblong, grooved, sides incurved near apex, apex emarginate. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, increasing in width to apex; each with four costæ of which the 2nd and 4th are thicker, though not so thick as the margin; interspaces with two series of comparatively small punctures, near margin distinct to apex, the others in two series only near base, becoming very irregular from near middle to apex. Penultimate segment of abdomen rather feebly incised. Length 11, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

Differs from *M. lugubris* in being larger, prothorax bicoloured and elytra somewhat differently coloured; from the description of *M. monticola*, to which species it is perhaps closer, by the elytral puncturation less coarse than in *M. erythropterus*, and extremely irregular, apparently in a different fashion to that of *M. monticola*; the black elytral patch (perhaps, however, variable) is different from that of *M. monticola*, which Mr. Blackburn says "is of a width to include two costæ;" in this species it includes four, and is sharply defined except towards the apex.

METRIORRHYNCHUS CÆNOSUS, n.sp.

♂. Sooty-black; sides of prothorax, margins and extreme apex of elytra yellowish; yellow produced on suture for about one-tenth its length and for about the same length on 2nd costa; under surface of 1st antennal joint and trochantins obscure testaceous. Face with whitish pubescence.

Head with a transverse foveate impression between eyes. Rostrum very short. Antennæ rather short, 1st joint distinctly shorter than 3rd, 2nd concealed, 3rd-10th serrate, 3rd-8th sub-

equal in length and width, 11th slightly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* seven-areolate; slightly transverse; sides strongly incurved to middle; base bisinuate, notched in middle; posterior angles acute, anterior obtuse. *Scutellum* transverse (apparently), feebly depressed in middle, apex feebly emarginate. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, almost parallel; with four costæ of which the 2nd and 4th are strong, the others feeble; punctures transversely oblong, somewhat irregular, in two series only at extreme base, and there very feebly so. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, width $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennæ flatter, less serrate, 8th and 9th joints almost equal; prothorax with yellow margins, narrower and with simple abdomen. Length $8\frac{1}{3}$, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, Galston, Gosford, N.S.W.

The punctures are not in double rows except at extreme base, the two smaller costæ appearing to take the place of the finer lines in most species, and are irregular towards apex. The yellow on the prothorax does not extend across the apex as in the preceding species, nor is the suture yellow; it also differs in being duller, prothorax shorter, less produced at apex, elytral punctures different, especially at base and sides, and scutellum less depressed in middle.

METRIORRHYNCHUS CAPUCINUS, n.sp.

♂. Black; elytra (except apical sixth) of a reddish-orange colour; prothorax reddish, disc sooty; base of femora obscure testaceous.

Head minutely punctate, vertex concave. Rostrum short. Antennæ rather short, 2nd joint concealed, 3rd-10th strongly branched, the branches in the middle longer than the joints, towards base and apex as long, on 3rd commencing in middle of the joint, on 10th at apex, the others intermediate, 11th much longer than 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, apex rounded, overhanging head, sides almost straight, base bisinuate, scarcely notched in middle; disc with median areole narrow, moderately well defined and connected with apex by a feeble ridge, the others very indistinct. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subparallel, with four

rather feeble costæ, the interspaces with double series of regular subquadrate punctures, separated by lines almost equal to the costæ. Length 9, width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Barron Falls, Q. (Mr. A. Koebele).

This species would belong to Mr. Waterhouse's genus *Cladophorus*. Of the three species referred by Sir Wm. Macleay to that genus it appears to be closest to *posticalis*, but differs from the description of that species in having the disc of prothorax black and basal five-sixths of elytra red. There also appear to be differences in the antennæ.

METRIORRHYNCHUS TOGATUS, Waterh.—I have three males from Albany and Mt. Barker which agree with the figures and description of this species, except that they are smaller ($3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.). The head behind the eyes has a deep semicircular impression which may appear "utrinque foveâ magnâ nitidâ" from some directions. Probably, however, the specimens, which in colour much resemble *M. clientulus*, belong to an undescribed species.

METRIORRHYNCHUS LAETUS, Blackb.—I have numerous specimens of this species from Galston. The black markings on the elytra are variable and occasionally are almost absent.

M. ELEGANS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

M. TEXTILIS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Brisbane, Q.

M. FALLAX, Waterh. *Hab.*—Barron Falls, Goondi River, Q.

M. CLIENTULUS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Clarence River.

M. LUGUBRIS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Sydney.

M. IRREGULARIS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Gosford, N.S.W.

M. SALEBROSUS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Tasmania, New South Wales.

M. LATERALIS, Redt. *Hab.*—Sydney, Como, N.S.W.

M. ERYTHROPTERUS, Erichs. *Hab.*—New South Wales, Tasmania, S. W. Australia.

M. RUFIPENNIS, Fab. *Hab.*—Sydney, &c.

M. MARGINICOLLIS, Macl. *Hab.*—Tamworth.

M. (BULENIDES) FROGGATTI, MacI. *Hab.*—Barron Falls, Q.

M. (XYLOBANUS) ATER, MacI. *Hab.*—Barron Falls.

M. (XYLOBANUS) AMPLIATUS, MacI. *Hab.*—Barron Falls.

M. (TRICHALUS) RAYMONDI, Lea. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs.

M. (TRICHALUS) AMPLIATUS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Brisbane, Q.; Tweed, Richmond and Clarence Rivers, N.S.W.

M. (XANTHEROS) NUBICOLLIS, Fairm. *Hab.*—Queensland.

CALOCHROMUS AMABILIS, n.sp.

♂. Black; basal two-thirds of elytra of a reddish-orange colour; apical third violet-black, the markings briefly triangularly produced on suture, mandibles testaceous. Elytra densely clothed with short pubescence similar in colour to the derm on which it rests; legs and antennæ with short greyish pubescence, elsewhere almost impubescent and shining.

Head minutely punctate; a feeble longitudinal impression on vertex, increasing to a deep groove between antennæ. Antennæ extending to apical marking on elytra; thick; 1st joint shorter than 2nd-3rd, these small especially the 2nd, 4th-10th subequal, slightly serrate internally, 11th elongate. *Prothorax* slightly wider than head, transverse; base and apex almost truncate, sides feebly incurving to middle, base slightly wider than apex; disc with a deep elliptic impression open at apex and less noticeably so at base, sides concave, margins thick. *Scutellum* briefly oblong, sides and apex straight, longitudinally grooved. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, feebly increasing to near apex, minutely punctate, regularly striate; each with about twelve regularly convex interstices. Penultimate segment of abdomen deeply incised. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head and prothorax less transverse, antennæ less distinctly serrate, and abdomen simple. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney; four specimens obtained under the bark of an old stump.

Very distinct from all previously described species, and easily identifiable by its very flat form and beautiful colour. The elytral striation and punctures somewhat resemble those of *C. Guérinii*; the colour is somewhat like that of *C. basalis*, and the antennæ are considerably thicker than those of *C. insidiator*.

CALOCHROMUS BREVICORNIS, n.sp.

♂. Head, antennæ, under surface and legs sooty-black; prothorax, scutellum, elytra (except extreme apex), apex of coxæ and base of femora beneath yellow, prothorax tinged with red. Elytra densely clothed with short pubescence; sides of prothorax, antennæ, under surface and legs feebly pubescent.

Head feebly punctate, a wide shallow groove between eyes. Rostrum very short. Antennæ scarcely extending to posterior coxæ, 1st joint thick, as long as 3rd, 2nd small, round, moderately distinct, 3rd-5th serrate internally, 3rd-11th gradually decreasing in width, and 4th-11th in length. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides incurved to middle, apex rounded, base feebly bisinuate, feebly notched in middle, notch invisible from above, slightly wider than apex, posterior angles subobtusate; disc with a rather shallow groove at base connected with apex by a feeble ridge; sides, especially at base and apex, deeply impressed. *Scutellum* transverse, apex semicircularly emarginate. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, very feebly increasing to near apex; densely and regularly punctate, punctures moderately round, subapproximate; each elytron with ten rounded scarcely raised interstices, subcostate near base. Penultimate segment of abdomen feebly incised. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$, width $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having shorter and thinner antennæ, smaller eyes, prothoracic impression shallower, and simple abdomen.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (Dumbrell and Lea).

The disc of the prothorax could scarcely be called five-areolate. It is not close to any species with which I am acquainted except the following.



CALOCHROMUS PILOSICORNIS, n.sp.

♂. Colour and clothing as in preceding, except that the antennæ are more densely pubescent.

Head polished, a deep fovea between antennæ. Antennæ considerably longer than in preceding, 2nd joint smaller, 3rd-10th rather strongly serrate internally, 4th-10th subequal, 11th slightly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* much as in preceding except that the impressions are shallower, the median one longer, and the lateral impressions interrupted by a feeble ridge in the middle. *Scutellum* scarcely transverse. *Elytra* as in preceding, except that the interstices are a little more irregular and the punctures larger and rounder. Penultimate segment of abdomen sharply triangularly incised. Length 6, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Barron Falls, N.Q. (Mr. A. Koebele).

This species strikingly resembles the preceding, but the antennæ are so dissimilar as to preclude the supposition that it is a variety of that species.

CALOCHROMUS GUERINII, MacI.—This species is somewhat variable in regard to colour and size. I have taken specimens on the Tweed River which were carefully compared, and agree, with the type specimens, and to which the description of M. Léon Fairmaire's *C. discicollis* exactly apply; the latter name must therefore fall.

C. INSIDIATOR, Fairm. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

C. BASALIS, Waterh. *Hab.*—Mt. Barker, Darling Ranges, Beverley, W.A.

LAIUS.

*Prothorax not distinctly transverse.**

LAIUS SINUS, n.sp.

♂. Head black, muzzle red; antennæ black, two basal joints red; prothorax red; elytra with the basal fourth black, near apex on each side a large purplish-black round spot, not quite touching

* M. Fairmaire's 1st section.

side or suture; median red fascia dilated at sides and suture. Meso- and metasternum black; abdomen yellow with sooty spots at sides, base of anterior femora testaceous. Rather sparsely clothed with suberect pubescence.

Head densely and rather coarsely punctate; clypeal suture feeble. Basal joint of antennæ large, swollen at apex; 2nd large, irregularly quadrate, convex below, concave above, inner margin with two small teeth or nodes, the basal one sharp, apical one obtuse. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex rounded, considerably wider than base; a transverse depression near base. *Scutellum* small, transverse, punctate. *Elytra* not much longer than head and prothorax combined, dilated from near base, sides and suture rather strongly raised and thickened, a feeble impression between shoulder and scutellum; moderately and equally punctate throughout. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Gosford, N.S.W.

This is the only species I have seen belonging to the 1st section. It appears to resemble *L. guttulatus* (apparently described from female specimens), but differs in the median elytral fascia being continuous and similar in colour to the apex, with which it is connected along suture, and apparently in several other particulars.

*Prothorax distinctly transverse.**

Prothorax red, immaculate.

LAIUS CYANOCEPHALUS, n.sp.

♂. Head blue; antennæ blackish, basal joint with a bluish gloss, 2nd testaceous at base; prothorax red; elytra with a rather broad yellow median fascia dilated at sides and suture, apex with a yellow patch shaped as an equilateral triangle; basal marking large, green, becoming violet at apex; apical patch violet-blue. Sterna and tibiæ green, abdomen and femora blue. Clothed with moderately long brownish hair, shorter and sparser on apex of elytra than on base, the prothorax, and head.

* M. Fairmaire's 2nd section.

Head finely punctate, a deep round fovea between eyes; clypeal suture ridged, clypeus concave. Basal joint of antennæ large, swollen; 2nd widest in middle, convex below, above raised in the middle and hollowed to base and apex. *Prothorax* less transverse than usual, disc feebly and remotely punctate, sides rather densely and coarsely punctate, a distinct impression on each side continued to and meeting in middle of base. *Scutellum* small, transverse, feebly punctate, transversely impressed at apex. *Elytra* slightly widened to apex, almost twice the length of head and prothorax combined; densely and coarsely punctate except about scutellum and on apical two-fifths; sides and suture raised and thickened, less noticeably at apex than in middle. Length 4, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Whitton, N.S.W.

Not having proof positive of the sexes, I cannot describe the females, though I probably possess them; I have two males which were swept out of long grass.

LAIUS CARUS, n.sp.

♂. Head black, muzzle pale yellow; antennæ black, two basal joints pale yellow but marked inwardly with black; prothorax red; elytra with basal patch large, rounded in middle, narrowed outwardly, of a beautiful pale metallic-green, becoming violet at apex; median fascia pale yellow, slightly dilated at suture and more noticeably at sides, and continued along suture to apex where it opens out somewhat irregularly, a large purplish-blue rounded patch near apex touching side but not suture. Under surface and legs black, anterior femora testaceous beneath, four anterior tibiæ testaceous on apical half. Upper surface with sparse, long, erect, brownish hair.

Head rather finely punctate, three feeble impressions between and in front of eyes. Basal joint of antennæ considerably longer than 2nd, strongly curved, gradually swollen towards apex, apex inwardly with a rather strong sharp spur invisible from some directions; 2nd transverse, wider at base than apex, convex

below, concave above, inner margins with obscure teeth, joined to 1st joint at inner edge, to 3rd at outer edge. *Prothorax* transversely subcordate, scarcely visibly punctate, a shallow impression near base behind which there is a feeble irregular ridge. *Elytra* twice the length of head and prothorax combined, slightly and regularly dilating to near apex; very feebly punctate except in median fascia which is moderately punctate; sides and suture raised and thickened except at base and apex; a very feeble impression within shoulder. *Legs*, especially the posterior, unusually long and thin; anterior femora largely excavated at apical third. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

A very pretty little species of which I have seen only the male. The anterior femora are more excavated than in *L. femoralis*, (Blackb.), the only other species I have seen possessing this character.

. LAIUS PALLIDUS, n.sp.

♂. Of a uniform pale reddish colour; elytra with a moderately large black patch at the base narrowed at suture and sides, and with a feeble lessening of colour behind shoulder; near apex with a large rounded black patch on each side and not touching side or suture. Metasternum black. Upper surface with sparse, short, decumbent golden hair, sparsest on prothorax.

Head finely punctate, with a feeble longitudinal groove. Basal joint of antennæ slightly longer than 2nd, suddenly swollen towards apex; 2nd irregular, convex below, scarcely concave above, with two distinct teeth (invisible from some directions), one pointed outwards, the other directed towards 3rd joint, swollen portion more inside than outside a straight line connecting 1st and 3rd joints. *Prothorax* feebly punctate; apex scarcely wider than base, transversely depressed near base. *Elytra* convex, not once and one-half longer than its greatest width; feebly punctate, sides and suture raised and thickened except at apex, spaces between shoulders and suture slightly raised. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ (vix) mm.

♀. Differs in having the basal joint of antennæ smaller and the 2nd simple; elytra wider, scarcely raised between shoulders and suture; markings brown, the basal almost obsolete (another ♂, however, resembles it in this respect), depression at base of prothorax shallower, and posterior tibiæ straighter and thinner.

Hab.—Geraldton, W.A.

A pretty little species somewhat resembling *Aulacophora hilaris* in miniature.

LAIUS EGENUS, n.sp.

♀. Head black; antennæ black, four basal joints pale; prothorax red; elytra with basal patch violet-blue; median fascia yellow, narrow in parts and strongly dilated at sides and suture, appearing almost as three diamond-shaped spots; apical two-fifths deep violet. Under surface and legs black; abdomen sooty, extreme base of femora obscurely tinged with yellow. Head and sides of elytra with sparse straggling hair, almost glabrous elsewhere.

Head finely punctate, with a feeble longitudinal groove, suddenly deepened on clypeus. Basal joint of antennæ curved, somewhat swollen at apex, the length of 2nd-3rd combined; 2nd almost the length of 3rd-4th combined. *Prothorax* finely punctate on sides, almost imperceptibly on disc, feebly depressed near base. *Scutellum* transversely triangular, longitudinally impressed at apex. *Elytra* with shallow irregular punctures, equal throughout, sides and suture raised and thickened, the latter only on basal half and rather feebly so. Length 3 (vix), width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, Como, N.S.W.

I do not think it advisable in the majority of cases to characterise a species in this genus upon the females only, but this appears to be so distinct that it should be easily recognised; I have four specimens under examination.

Prothorax maculate.

LAIUS VILLOSUS, n.sp.

♂. Head black, muzzle with a longitudinal somewhat triangular yellow mark; antennæ black, two basal joints red; prothorax

red, with a moderately large subquadrate black patch not extending to apex, narrowed towards and then slightly dilated at base; elytra violet-blue, median fascia as in preceding; apex with a transverse red patch, rather narrow at sides and dilated at suture. Under surface and legs black, prosternum and anterior legs (except coxæ) red. Upper surface (except disc of prothorax) rather densely clothed with erect brownish hair.

Head rather coarsely punctate, clypeus with a highly polished depression on each side. Basal joint of antennæ elongate, curved, apical two-thirds greatly swollen, the swelling commencing rather abruptly, 2nd joint irregularly oblong or wedge-shaped, transverse, convex below, grooved above, the groove commencing at a line between 1st and 3rd joints, the greater portion of the joint inwards and directed upwards. *Prothorax* not wider at apex than base; sides densely but almost obsoletely punctate, disc almost impunctate; transversely depressed near base, base in middle with an irregular feeble elevated ridge. *Scutellum* subquadrate, sides and apex feebly incurved. *Elytra* not twice the length of head and prothorax combined; densely and coarsely punctate in middle, the punctures slightly continued on blue markings; sides and suture raised and thickened, the thickening rather abruptly terminated near apex. Anterior femora with a feeble oblique groove at the base beneath. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

Three males under examination. I probably have females, but cannot distinguish them.

LAIUS PLANICEPS, n.sp.

♂. Head deep blue, muzzle bordered with yellow; antennæ black, two basal joints red, the basal tinged with brown; prothorax red with a large median black patch not extending to apex and slightly dilating towards base; elytra of an obscure violet; median fascia yellow, rather wide, dilating towards suture and sides; apex with a yellow transverse patch, narrow at sides,

widening somewhat obliquely to suture. Under surface and legs black, abdominal segments margined with yellow. Upper surface rather sparsely clothed with suberect, brownish hairs.

Head scarcely visibly punctate; obliquely flattened behind, perpendicularly in front, the face from some directions appearing feebly concave. Basal joint of antennæ shorter than 2nd, with a rather strong tooth at its outer apex; 2nd large, longer than wide, seen from below much wider at apex than base, apex rounded, sides oblique, base truncate, beneath convex, above deeply and irregularly concave, an obtuse tooth close to 3rd joint. *Prothorax* more transverse than is usual; very feebly punctate at sides; transversely depressed at base, each side of base in middle with a very feeble transverse elevation. *Scutellum* depressed at apex. *Elytra* with minute punctures throughout, and with an appearance as of small flattened almost obsolete granules scattered about; sides feebly thickened, suture still more feebly. Length 4, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Whitton, N.S.W.

Appears to be close to *L. rugulipennis*, but the following remarks in the description of that species do not apply to my unique specimen:—"Capite punctulato, inter oculos transversim impresso summo sulcatulo; elytris grosse parum dense punctatis, basi apiceque multo minus; pedibus anticis testaceis."

LAIUS RUGICEPS, n.sp.

♂. Head black, with five yellow markings—a narrow stripe by the side of the eyes, a small spot on each side of disc, and a very obscure spot between eyes; clypeus yellow; antennæ black, two basal joints red, 2nd-6th red on one side, black on the other; prothorax red, a rather large irregular black patch on disc not extending to apex, narrowed towards and then suddenly dilating at base; elytra with a large violet patch at base, not extending to suture and somewhat extended on disc; median fascia red, dilated at sides and suture (where it is continued to scutellum), near apex with a violet patch continued across but narrowed at suture,

seen from behind appearing somewhat like a short, broad M, apex with a red transverse patch narrowed at sides, wide near suture. Under surface blue-black, abdominal segments bordered with pale yellow; legs red, four posterior femora black, posterior tibiae and tarsi tinged with brown. Head with brown suberect hair, sides of prothorax with decumbent golden hair, sides and base of elytra with rather dense, comparatively short, erect brown hair.

Head irregularly transversely corrugate, an irregular fovea between eyes, clypeus irregular. Basal joint of antennae considerably longer than 2nd, swollen towards apex, apex almost truncate or feebly emarginate, joined to 2nd at its outer edge, inner edge projecting; 2nd deeper than its length or width, length greater than depth, inner face convex, outer concave towards apex, top with two obscure teeth or nodes, one at each end. *Prothorax* with shallow scattered punctures at sides and base; base and apex equal in width; feebly transversely depressed near base. *Scutellum* transverse, punctate, sides oblique, apex truncate. *Elytra* about twice the length of head and prothorax combined, at base not much wider than prothorax, feebly widened to near apex; median fascia densely and rather coarsely punctate, the punctures encroaching on violet markings, especially at the sides; sides and suture raised and thickened except near apex. Anterior femora less thick than is usual. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{5}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Beverley, W.A.

This species, of which I have an unique male specimen under examination, differs from *L. plagiaticollis* in having the two projections on the 2nd antennal joint very small and equal, the face with five spots, two near the eyes being longitudinal, two on the disc transverse, and the 5th between the eyes and scarcely traceable. The size and shape of the prothoracic and elytral markings are also different. It is certainly not a variety of that species.

LAIUS NIDICOLA, n.sp.

♂. Head blackish-blue, muzzle narrowly bordered with yellow; antennæ black, apex of 1st joint and base of 2nd obscurely marked with yellow; prothorax red, a large black blotch in middle not continued to base or apex, and with a fuscous extension on each side and on each side of base; basal portion of elytra of a metallic blue shading off to violet; median fascia red, rather narrow and waved, slightly dilated at sides and suture; subapical patch large, violet-blue; apex with a small subtriangular red patch. Blue beneath, abdominal segments bordered with yellow; legs black. Upper surface moderately densely clothed with erect brown hair.

Head rather finely punctate; vertex with a semicircular ridge; a round fovea between eyes; clypeus feebly concave. Basal joint of antennæ slightly longer than 2nd, swollen at apex; 2nd longer than wide, slightly wider at apex than base, convex below, grooved above, the groove rising to middle where it is very shallow, base connected with 1st joint slightly towards its inner edge rather than in middle. *Prothorax* distinctly wider at apex than base; sides coarsely punctate; near base transversely depressed, each side of base in middle raised and thickened. *Scutellum* transverse, apex feebly rounded. *Elytra* dilated from near base; densely and coarsely punctate except about scutellum, which portion is distinctly raised, subapical violet patch punctate for about one-fourth its length, almost impunctate elsewhere; sides and suture raised and thickened almost to apex, an appearance as of an oblique ridge on each side commencing at shoulders. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the 1st joint of antennæ considerably smaller than in ♂ and much longer than 2nd joint; 2nd flattened, not the length of 2nd-3rd combined; the head is less transverse and the eyes less prominent; median blotch on prothorax rounded and smaller; and the posterior tibiæ straight and thinner.

Hab.—Pelsart Island, W.A.

Numerous specimens were seen in the nests of the Noddy Tern.

LAIUS INTERMEDIUS, n.sp.

♂. Colour and clothing as in preceding except that the head is blackish-green, the blotch on prothorax is smaller and rounded, the median fascia and the apical triangle of elytra are larger.

Head as in preceding, except that the fovea between eyes is larger and shallower; basal joint of antennæ as in preceding, 2nd longer than wide, convex below, above with a groove commencing at base continued almost to apex, then turned round and returning almost to base, an obtuse tooth or projection at the inner base, joined to 1st towards its outer edge. *Prothorax* and *elytra* as in preceding, except that the subapical violet patch on the elytra is punctate only at its extreme edge and the sutural thickening is less pronounced. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width 2 mm.

♀. As in preceding species.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

In living specimens the blue markings are very bright and usually without a trace of violet tinge; the red is a bright scarlet. I thought it possible that the extraordinary shapes of the 2nd joint in the males of this genus were caused, or partially caused, by shrinkage after death. I cannot, however, see the slightest difference in living and dried specimens of the above species.

LAIUS ORCICORNIS, n.sp.

♂. Colour and clothing exactly as in preceding.

Head finely punctate; a rather large round fovea between eyes; clypeus feebly longitudinally impressed on each side. Basal joint of antennæ slightly longer than 2nd, less swollen and curved than in the two preceding species; 2nd joint barrel-shaped, a feeble groove at the base on its upper surface, joined to 1st in middle of base. *Prothorax* less transverse than in *nidicola*. Elytral puncturation as in *nidicola* but a little more irregular. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width 2 mm.

♀. As in the two preceding species.

Hab.—Mount Barker, W.A. (Helms, Macsorley and Lea).

This and the two preceding species closely resemble each other in form, size, colour and puncturation, but may be distinguished by the 2nd joint in the antennæ of the males; the females appear to be indistinguishable amongst themselves. They are closely allied, but I do not think should be considered as one species having several varieties; of each I have taken numerous specimens and cannot see any variation in the 2nd joint.

LAIUS FEMORALIS, Blackb.—Of this species Mr. Blackburn says: "But with the dark part of the elytra scarcely cyaneous." I have two specimens which I think should be referred to this species. In a male from Whitton the elytral markings are of a beautiful metallic blue. A male from Sydney has the apical patch of a deep violet; the basal patch is violet at its apex and blue at its base. I am inclined to think that *femoralis* (of which the ♀ is unknown) is the ♂ of *cinctus* (of which the ♂ is unknown). I have two specimens carded together (but whether obtained *in cop.* or not I cannot now say) of which the ♂ is certainly *femoralis*, and I cannot see any differences between the ♀ and females identified as *cinctus* by both Mr. Blackburn and myself: possibly, however, the males of both are distinct. I am inclined to doubt that *L. Mastersi* is a synonym of *cinctus*; it is unfortunate that both were described from females.

LAIUS PLAGIATICOLLIS, Fairm.—M. Fairmaire records this species without exact locality. I have numerous specimens, including 18 males, agreeing with his description. They were obtained by means of the sweep net at Pinjarrah (W.A.). M. Fairmaire remarks: "Capite (♂) trifide flavo, antennarum articulo 1° inflato, apice extus angulato, 2° crasso, intus bicornuto." In my specimens one of the projections on the 2nd joint is about thrice the length of the other.

L. MAJOR, Blackb.—There are numerous specimens of this species in the Macleay Museum from King's Sound, W.A.

L. CINCTUS, Redt. *Hab.*—Sydney, Galston, N.S.W. I have also specimens of *bellulus*, Guér; *Eyreensis*, Blkb.; and *nodicornis*, Blkb.

HYPATTALUS.

Elytra of uniform colour.

HYPATTALUS BREVICORNIS, n.sp.

Head, antennæ, under surface and legs black, prothorax red; elytra black, with a greenish or bluish gloss. Elytra rather densely clothed with short erect pubescence.

Head highly polished, scarcely punctate. *Antennæ* short, rather thick, joints 3rd-9th serrate internally. *Prothorax* transverse, briefly elliptic, base very slightly margined. *Scutellum* transverse, feebly depressed. *Elytra* subparallel to middle, feebly widening thence to near apex; minutely punctured throughout; suture not at all raised or thickened. Legs long and thin, posterior tibiæ curved at base. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, Armidale, N.S.W.

I cannot detect the sexes among seven specimens. This species differs from *H. australis* by its almost impunctate and more pubescent elytra, smooth suture, shorter antennæ, &c.

HYPATTALUS OCCIDENTALIS, n.sp. or var.

Head and legs black; antennæ black, basal joints tinged with red; prothorax red; elytra of a metallic blackish-green. Sterna deep bluish-black; abdomen red, two basal segments suffused with black, apical segment black. Elytra rather sparsely clothed with short suberect pubescence.

Head highly polished, finely punctate, with a feeble longitudinal groove which is deepened on clypeus. *Antennæ* rather short, joints 3rd-9th serrate internally. *Prothorax* transverse, apex, truncate, base rounded and feebly margined. *Elytra* feebly increasing in width to apex, finely punctured throughout; sides and suture not at all raised or thickened. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Bunbury, W.A.

Very close to the preceding, of which it is perhaps a geographical variety; differs in being more brightly coloured, elytra more noticeably punctate, abdomen differently coloured and head more distinctly impressed.

HYPATTALUS LONGICORNIS, n.sp.

Head black, muzzle yellow; antennæ brown, three basal joints testaceous outwardly; prothorax red; elytra obscure violet. Under surface sooty-brown, metasternum with a bluish gloss, apical segments of abdomen suffused with yellow in middle; legs brown; coxæ, knees and apex of tibiæ paler. Upper surface clothed with short pubescence, dense and erect on elytra, sparse and suberect on prothorax.

Head highly polished, vertex impunctate; with a feeble longitudinal groove, a feeble oblique groove on each side meeting median groove at base of clypeus. *Antennæ* long, thin, passing middle of elytra, 1st joint considerably longer than 2nd, 2nd slightly longer than 3rd, 3rd-4th equal, 5th-9th slightly increasing in length, 10th slightly shorter than 9th and considerably shorter than 11th. *Prothorax* transversely suboblong, minutely punctate, base margined, a narrow impression continuous with and in front of margin. *Scutellum* raised, subtriangular, finely punctate. *Elytra* long, more than twice the length of head and prothorax combined, very feebly increasing in width to apex; densely and rather strongly punctured throughout; suture and sides not at all thickened. *Legs*, especially tibiæ, long and thin, posterior tibiæ almost straight. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

Differs from the description of *H. punctulatus* in being of a narrower form, elytra almost equally punctured throughout, antennæ almost as long as the body, head and prothorax highly polished, abdomen somewhat differently coloured and the suture of elytra not at all raised or thickened.

HYPATTALUS COLLARIS, n.sp.

Black; prothorax with the sides yellow, the middle occupied by a broad almost parallel-sided patch reaching apex and base; elytra with a purplish gloss; abdominal segments margined with yellow. Elytra with short sparse suberect pubescence.

Head transverse, highly polished; vertex with a scarcely visible impression; clypeus with a feeble impression on each side. *Antennæ* short, 3rd-9th joints serrate internally. *Prothorax* transverse, briefly elliptic, scarcely punctate, base feebly margined. *Elytra* not twice the length of head and prothorax combined, feebly increasing in width to apex, minutely punctate, sides and suture not raised or thickened. *Legs* moderately long, posterior tibiæ feebly bent throughout. Length 2, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (Dumbrell and Lea).

Very distinct from any species here described. I have three specimens, the sexes of which I cannot determine.

Elytra not of uniform colour.

HYPATTALUS DISPAR, n.sp.

♂. Black, three basal joints of antennæ bordered with yellow prothorax red; elytra deep violet, apex narrowly margined with red. Apices of abdominal segments reddish. Elytra moderately densely clothed with short and very short erect pubescence.

Head transverse, highly polished, a distinct impression on each side in front. *Antennæ* moderately long, 3rd joint with an obtuse inner tooth, 4th-9th each with a tooth as long as or longer than the joint itself and each with a few hairs at its tip, tooth of 8th about the longest; 10th-11th elongate, subequal. *Prothorax* transverse, impunctate, apex truncate, base rounded and feebly margined. *Scutellum* transverse, feebly depressed longitudinally, apex feebly emarginate. *Elytra* about twice the length of head and prothorax combined, feebly increasing in width to near apex, finely punctate, sides and suture not at all thickened. *Legs* long, posterior tibiæ feebly bent throughout. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the head less transverse and with smaller eyes, shorter antennæ, of which the 3rd 10th joints are serrate only, and the 11th noticeably longer than 10th.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W.

The only known species in the genus having pectinate antennæ in the male. I have a pair taken *in cop.*

HYPATTALUS VIRIDIS, n.sp.

Head deep black, with a purplish gloss; antennæ black, basal joints more or less suffused with yellow; prothorax red; elytra of a deep rather dingy green, apex with a subtriangular reddish patch. Under surface black; edges of abdominal segments reddish; legs black, femora and tibiæ tipped with yellow, anterior almost wholly yellow. Elytra rather densely clothed with pale suberect pubescence.

Head transverse, highly polished, disc almost impunctate, a shallow punctate impression on each side of clypeus. Antennæ rather long, 7th 10th joints slightly serrate, 11th distinctly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, apex and base rounded, the latter margined and narrower than apex. *Elytra* convex, about once and one-half the length of head and prothorax combined, feebly increasing to near apex, densely and moderately strongly punctured except towards apex, suture almost imperceptibly thickened. Legs long and thin, posterior tibiæ rather strongly curved. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

Differs from the preceding by its more convex form, longer and almost simple antennæ, and differently punctured elytra, &c.

HYPATTALUS VIOLACEUS, n.sp.

Head black; antennæ black, basal joints more or less yellow; prothorax red; elytra deep violet, in some specimens with a peculiar greenish gloss. Under surface black, intermediate segments of abdomen suffused with red; knees and anterior tibiæ obscure testaceous. Elytra rather sparsely clothed with short pale adpressed pubescence.

Head transverse, highly polished, almost impunctate, clypeus with a feeble impression on each side. *Antennæ* rather short, 3rd-9th joints feebly serrate internally, 11th almost twice the length of 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, briefly elliptic, base margined. *Scutellum* transverse, apex truncate. *Elytra* twice the length of head and prothorax combined, dilating from near base, very feebly punctate; suture very feebly thickened in middle, sides margined at apex. *Legs* rather long and thin, posterior tibiæ moderately curved throughout. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

I have eight specimens under examination; those I suppose to be males have the antennæ serrate; in the supposed females they are almost simple and slightly longer. In colour and clothing this species is closer to *H. dispar* than to the preceding.

HYPATTALUS PULCHERRIMUS, n.sp.

♂. Head black with an obscure greenish tinge; antennæ black; prothorax black, sides red, the red narrowly marked at base, enlarging to apex; scutellum black with a bluish gloss; basal third of elytra red apical two-thirds (but not extreme apex) violet-blue, base of patch violet and briefly advanced on suture, apex with thickened portion red. Under surface violet-black, abdomen red; legs black, with a greenish or bluish gloss. Elytra with brown pubescence short and suberect, and with longer erect and darker hairs scattered about.

Head highly polished, feebly punctate, clypeus with an irregular impression on each side. *Antennæ* rather long, 3rd-10th joints slightly serrate internally, 11th twice the length of 10th. *Prothorax* transverse, wider at apex than base, base margined and feebly incurved to middle. *Scutellum* small, sides oblique, apex truncate and depressed. *Elytra* more than twice the length of head and prothorax combined, feebly increasing in width to near apex, densely and rather strongly punctate on blue portion, less on base; sides and suture raised and thickened, especially at apex where the thickening is very pronounced and causes the apex almost to appear bifoveate. *Legs* long; anterior femora strongly

curved, with a blunt, strong, projecting grooved extension of the trochanters; posterior tibiae feebly curved inwardly, strongly outwardly, with a narrow flattened plate on the outer edge continuous almost to base and apex. Length 4, width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Armidale, N.S.W. (Mr. D. McDonald).

In another male the apical two-thirds of elytra have a greenish tinge. The extraordinary legs of the males of this and the following species might perhaps be considered as of generic importance.

HYPATTALUS MIRABILIS, n.sp.

♂. Head greenish-black; antennae black, basal joints yellowish in parts; prothorax reddish; scutellum greenish-black; elytra with basal two-fifths red, apical three-fifths (but not extreme apex, which is as in preceding) of a deep violet-blue, towards its base and sides entirely violet, its base rounded in middle, decreasing to sides. Under surface and legs coloured as in preceding. Elytra with rather short brown suberect pubescence, basal third glabrous.

Head highly polished, feebly punctate, between eyes with a very feeble rounded impression, a feeble impression on each side of clypeus. *Antennae* rather long, 3rd-9th joints serrate internally, 10th slightly longer than 9th and a little more than half the length of 11th. *Prothorax* less transverse than in preceding. *Elytra* as in preceding except that the punctures are smaller and the apical thickening smaller. *Legs* almost exactly as in preceding; projection of anterior trochanters not grooved and directed a little more outwards. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, prothorax with an obscure median fuscous line, the elytra more blue than violet, anterior femora simple and almost straight; posterior tibiae thin and simple.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

There are slight differences in form and puncturation between this and the preceding species, but the difference in colour of the prothorax is the most noticeable.

HYPATTALUS ALPHABETICUS, n.sp

Head black; antennæ brown, basal joints somewhat paler; prothorax red; elytra with basal third violet, a large violet sub-elliptic spot on each side near apex touching the margin but not suture or apex; a median and rather broad yellow fascia slightly dilated at sides and continued along suture to apex, where it widens out in a triangle, the whole yellow marking appearing as a short broad-headed T. Under surface black; legs yellow, intermediate femora with basal half black, posterior with knees black. Rather sparsely clothed with pale pubescence, elytra with additional short suberect and darker hairs.

Head strongly transverse, highly polished, feebly punctate, with a feeble longitudinal ridge, each side of clypeus with a feeble punctate impression. Antennæ slender, extending to middle of elytra, joints 4th-7th very feebly serrate internally. *Prothorax* transverse, apex wider than base, base rounded and feebly margined. *Scutellum* small, apex truncate. *Elytra* convex, more than twice the length of head and prothorax combined, feebly and regularly increasing to near apex; middle, especially at sides, finely but rather distinctly punctate, very indistinctly punctate elsewhere; sides and suture feebly raised and thickened. *Legs* long and thin, posterior tibiæ feebly bent throughout. Length 2, width 1 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

In its legs and eleven-jointed antennæ this species appears to belong to *Hypattalus*; it has, however, the appearance of a small female *Laius*, and in colour is very similar to *L. Eyrensis* and *L. sinus*.

H. ABDOMINALIS, Erichs. *Hab.*—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson).

H. AUSTRALIS, Fairm. *Hab.*—Sydney, Galston, Como. I have specimens almost as large as the following species:—

H. ELEGANS, Blkb. *Hab.*—Hillgrove, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

NEOCARPHURUS, n.g.

This genus is proposed for those species having the short elytra of *Carphurus* and *Helcogaster*, but with the prothorax shaped like a chemist's mortar, with a strong transverse depression near its base, and having eyes which, *when wet*, are of a brilliant emerald green. There are at least four species belonging to it:—*Carphurus impunctatus*, Lea; *Helcogaster tuberculatus*, Lea; a species represented in my collection by a damaged specimen, and the following:—

NEOCARPHURUS CHLOROPS, n.sp.

♂. Narrow, elongate, shining. Head pale yellow; eyes dingy-green, when wet of a brilliant emerald green; antennae pale yellow, three apical joints infusate; prothorax testaceous-brown, elytra paler; abdomen black; legs testaceous, in places infusate. A few indistinct hairs at sides of apex of prothorax, a few at sides of base of elytra; abdomen with a few scattered hairs.

Head transverse, largely and irregularly excavated at base, three obscure tubercles triangularly arranged between eyes. *Antennae* elongate, simple, 1st joint as long as two following combined, 3rd-10th gradually increasing in length, 11th distinctly longer than 10th. *Prothorax* impunctate; large, longer than wide, base and apex truncate, apex almost concealing and enclosing head, greatly lessened to a very strong depression at base; basal fourth narrow, strongly raised. *Scutellum* small, subtriangular. *Elytra* slightly longer than prothorax, impunctate, sides parallel, apex truncate, shoulders thickened. *Abdomen* almost impunctate, lessened to base and apex. *Legs* rather long and thin, femora and tibiae curved. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, to apex of elytra $1\frac{1}{2}$; width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

A small, narrow, obscurely coloured species, with a very peculiar prothorax; in the specimen under observation it entirely conceals the head when viewed from above.

HELCOGASTER PARALLELUS, Lea.—I have recently taken the male of this species. It differs from the female in being larger,

in having the basal two-fifths of prothorax red; the depression on head larger and shining; antennæ shorter, the 3rd-10th joints serrate internally.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

ARRHENOPLITA ERECTA, n.sp.

♂. Subparallel, shining; glabrous. Reddish-castaneous, head and prothorax dark reddish-brown, the latter with the margins paler.

Head scarcely punctate; on each side close to the eyes a short, stout, erect horn; each side of clypeus with a minute elevation; eyes coarsely faceted. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, finely punctate, sides margined. *Scutellum* transversely triangular. *Elytra* not thrice the length of prothorax, about once and one-half longer than wide; densely punctate. *Under surface* finely punctate. *Legs* thin. Length $2\frac{3}{5}$, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a shorter head, a punctate impression in place of each of the horns, and a feebly punctate space behind the position of clypeal elevations in ♂.

Hab.—Sydney.

Each of the elytra, when viewed from above, appears to have about nine rows of large rounded dark punctures, but when viewed from the sides these are invisible in most (though not in all) of my specimens. The species differs from *A. pygmaea* in being larger, not uniformly coloured and brighter, horns of the head shorter, stouter and perfectly erect, less densely punctured and without the very fine pubescence of that species.

ADELUM.

The synonymy in this genus and the group it belongs to I believe to be rather extensive, owing to the species being frequently variable in size and puncturation, and their (occasionally) strong sexual distinctions: but while distant from Sydney and the rich collections of the Macleay and Australian Museums and that of Mr. G. Masters, I shall not attempt to elucidate it, as

such an attempt would probably cause even greater confusion. The following species are all very distinct; there are many others in my collection which for the present must remain undescribed.

ADELIUM REGULARE, n.sp.

Bronzy-black, shining; head and prothorax less polished than elytra, under surface and legs black, knees feebly tinged with red, antennæ blackish-brown with a feeble greenish reflection.

Head regularly, finely but not densely punctate; frontal impressions straight, deep, at sides touching longitudinal depressions; vertex with two shallow impressions, usually longitudinal or slightly oblique, sometimes transverse or circular, occasionally absent. Antennæ passing base of prothorax, 3rd joint slightly shorter than 4th-5th combined, 11th about once and one-half longer than 10th and considerably wider. *Prothorax* not twice as wide as long, finely and rather sparsely punctate and without larger punctures or foveæ, but occasionally with very shallow depressions; apex shallowly emarginate, base feebly incurved; sides regularly rounded both at apex and base, finely margined, with or without a feeble median line. *Elytra* scarcely wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures regular, subquadrate, not large; interstices regular, feebly convex, feebly and sparsely punctate; epipleuræ minutely and obsoletely punctate. *Under surface* sparsely and minutely punctate. Length 7, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

This species somewhat resembles *inconspicuum*, Blackburn, but may be distinguished by its larger and more finely punctured prothorax, sparser and finer puncturation of head and elytral interstices, and different colour; from *neophyta*, Pascoe, it is still more distinct. I have numerous specimens.

ADELIUM HETERODOXUM, n.sp.

Highly polished; head and prothorax of a dark blackish-green, elytra violet-bronze; abdomen black with a feeble greenish-bronze reflection; legs with distinct greenish reflections; antennæ piceous-brown, basal joints darker. Abdomen and legs sparsely pubescent.

Head rather sparsely punctate in front, densely, coarsely, and irregularly on vertex; frontal impression large and sinuous. Antennæ elongate, 3rd joint very long, almost the length of three following combined, 11th slightly wider and about once and one-third the length of 10th. *Prothorax* small, about once and one-third wider than long; apex shallowly but rather suddenly emarginate, base truncate, narrower than apex, greatest width slightly beyond middle, rather feebly decreasing to apex and suddenly incurved to base; densely, coarsely and irregularly punctate, much more coarsely in some specimens than in others. *Scutellum* triangular, finely punctate. *Elytra* at base wider, behind the middle much wider than prothorax; shoulders almost obsolete; striate-punctate, punctures subquadrate, separated by fine transverse ridges; interstices strongly convex, regular, finely and sparsely but distinctly punctate; epipleuræ densely and strongly punctate at base, more sparsely and obsoletely elsewhere. *Abdomen* finely and sparsely punctate and with distinct punctate impressions at sides, apical segment with small deep punctures. *Legs* rather long; anterior tibiæ moderately curved and somewhat swollen towards apex. Length 14; width of prothorax 4, of elytra 6 mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond), Rhine Falls, N.S.W. (Mr. A. J. Coates).

A very distinct species, unlike any other known to me and leading off to *Apasis*. Mr. Pascoe says several of his species have such a trend, but judging by his descriptions *steropoides* and *ruptum* must be very distinct and probably belong to another section of the genus; *commodum* (which I know) certainly does.

ADELIUM MINUTUM, n.sp.

Black, highly polished; prothorax with a slight purplish lustre; under surface reddish-brown; legs, antennæ and palpi red. Prothorax with a long hair on each margin slightly behind the middle.

Head strongly and regularly but not very densely punctate; a comparatively shallow transverse depression on each side in front. *Antennæ* stout, increasing to apex, 11th joint ovate, much larger and longer than 10th. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, apex feebly incurved, base truncate, considerably narrower than apex; margins narrow, reflexed, oblique towards base but interrupted by a slight projection; punctures as on head but sparser. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, with about four punctures. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax at base, slightly increasing to beyond middle; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate, regular and not at all confluent; interstices flat, impunctate; epipleuræ densely and coarsely punctate. Abdomen with sparse minute punctures, the apical segment moderately punctate. Length $\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A shining, moderately elongate and regularly punctate species, the very minute size of which is alone sufficient to prevent its being confounded with any of its congeners; *inconspicuum*, Blackburn, the smallest species hitherto described, looks a giant beside it.

ADELIUM CAPITATUM, n.sp.

Black, shining. Legs and abdomen with sparse brownish pubescence, elytra with a few brownish hairs.

Head densely, coarsely and almost regularly punctate, punctures in front and on vertex equal; frontal impression deep and sinuous. *Antennæ* stout, 3rd joint the length of 4th-5th combined, 11th almost twice the length of 10th. *Prothorax* about one-third wider than long, sides reflexed, widest slightly beyond middle, feebly incurved towards apex and strongly towards base; apex rather strongly emarginate, base almost truncate; densely, coarsely and very irregularly punctate. *Scutellum* triangular, rather strongly punctate. *Elytra* subparallel to near apex, wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded: striate-foveate, foveæ irregular, usually separated by a transverse ridge; interstices irregular, not or scarcely the width of foveæ, the alternate ones moderately

raised and rounded, and towards apex broken up into small tubercles, the junction of the transverse ridges marked by small punctures; epipleuræ moderately densely and strongly and almost regularly punctate. *Abdomen* minutely punctate, sides and apical segment rather strongly and deeply punctate. Four anterior *tibiæ* slightly curved. Length 15, width 7 mm.

Hab.—Wilcannia, N.S.W. (Mr. R. Helms).

A very distinct species, with puncturation of head unusually regular; it is not close to any species I am acquainted with.

A. PORCATUM, Fab. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; *var.* AUGURALE, Pasc. *Hab.*—Gayndah, Q.

A. TENEBRIOIDES, Erichs. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

A. STRIATUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Brisbane, Tweed River; *var.* VIRIDIPENNE, Macl.; (co-type).

A. PILOSUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Wilcannia, N.S.W.

A. SCUTELLARE, Pasc. *Hab.*—Tamworth; Gayndah.

A. OBESUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

A. COMMODUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

A. CONGESTUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Mt. Kosciusko, Rhine Falls, N.S.W.

A. REDUCTUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Gayndah.

A. REPANDUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Gayndah.

A. NEOPHYTA, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney, Mt. Kosciusko, Hillgrove, Tamworth, Forest Reefs.

A. SCYTALICUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Rottnest Island, W.A.

A. VICARIUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Swan River, Mt. Barker, Bridgetown, W.A.

A. GENIALE, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney, Galston, Blackheath, N.S.W.

A. LICINOIDES, Kirby. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

A. BREVICORNE, Bless. *Hab.*—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, S.A.

A. ABBREVIATUM, Boisd. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

A. ANGULICOLLE, Casteln. *Hab.*—Bindogundra, Cootamundra, N.S.W.

A. SIMILATUM, Germ. *Hab.*—Adelaide.

A. RUGOSICOLLE, Macl.; (co-type).

A. ALPICOLA, Blkb.; *LINDENSE*, Blkb.; *INCONSPICUUM*, Blkb.; *ELLIPTICUM*, Blkb.; (co-types).

A. PUSTULOSUM, Blkb. *Hab.*—Cootamundra, Forest Reefs, Sydney, Liverpool, N.S.W.

A. VICTORIÆ, Blkb. *Hab.*—Braidwood, N.S.W.

SEIROTRANA SIMPLEX, Blkb.; (co-type).

S. MONTICOLA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Hillgrove, N.S.W.

S. PUNCTIFERA, Macl.; (co-type).

S. INTEGRICOLLE, H.-R. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Queanbeyan, Cootamundra, N.S.W.

S. CATENULATA, Boisd. *Hab.*—Sydney, &c.

S. PARALLELA, Germ. *Hab.*—Adelaide.

S. NOSODENDROIDES, Pasc. *Hab.*—Gayndah.

DÆDROSIS CREMATOSTRIATUS, Bates. *Hab.*—Sydney.

D. PYGMÆA, H.-R. *Hab.*—Cooma, N.S.W.

D. MASTERSI, Macl. (*Leptogastrus*). *Hab.*—Clarence River, Forest Reefs.

DYSTALICA PARALLELA, n.sp.

Black, shining. Clothed all over with sparse, short, decumbent brownish pubescence, rather longer and denser on legs than elsewhere.

Head densely, moderately, and almost regularly punctate; frontal impression rather deep, arcuate on each side; with a subtriangular impression, the apex of which is almost in a line with the anterior margin of the eye. Antennæ rather stout, 3rd joint longer than 4th-5th combined, 11th elliptic, about once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* convex, about one-third wider than long, sides rather strongly rounded; margins crenulate throughout; apex feebly emarginate, base truncate and slightly

or not at all wider than apex; densely punctate, punctures similar to those on head. *Scutellum* small, transverse, punctate or not. *Elytra* convex, scarcely wider than prothorax, parallel to near apex; punctate-striate, punctures large, subquadrate, separated by feeble transverse ridges, somewhat irregular; interstices strongly convex, punctate at sides and occasionally along middle towards apex, all of them cut up into narrow, conical, small and irregular tubercles; epipleuræ punctate throughout, punctures rather larger than those on prothorax. Sides and apical segment of *abdomen* with moderately dense, small and deep punctures. *Tibiae* straight or almost straight. Length 14, width 6 mm.

Hab.—Geraldton, W.A.

From the description of *homogenea*, Pascoe, this species differs in the clypeal groove, but especially by the antennæ; of that species Mr. Pascoe says the last joint is oval and not larger nor longer than the 10th. In all my specimens the 11th joint is distinctly much the longest; there also appear to be differences in colour. *D. subpubescens*, Bates, is said to have the lateral margins of the prothorax not at all crenate, and is described as coming from New South Wales. My specimens range in size from 13 to 17 mm.

LICINOMA NITIDISSIMA, n.sp.

Black, very highly polished; antennæ, palpi, tarsi and knees red.

Head sparsely and scarcely visibly punctate, a strong, deep, straight impression in front. Antennæ moderately long, increasing to apex, 3rd joint distinctly shorter than 4th-5th combined, 11th considerably wider and about once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long, base and apex feebly incurved, finely and completely margined; with sparse and just discernible punctures, and with a moderately strong puncture on each side in front but rather distantly separated; sides rounded, slightly coarctate towards base. *Scutellum* small, transversely triangular. *Elytra* somewhat obliquely produced at base, sides slightly rounded; striate-punctate, striæ feeble; punctures rather small, subquadrate, not confluent, decreasing in size to margins and

apex, 3rd stria with about six punctures above the average size; interstices rather wide, flat, becoming slightly convex outwardly, impunctate; epipleuræ moderately strongly punctate at base, very feebly so elsewhere. *Under surface* sparsely and minutely punctate. Four anterior *tibiae* very feebly curved. Length 7, width $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Differs from the description of *nitida*, Pascoe, in being smaller, differently coloured, prothorax more transverse, elytral interstices not at all punctate, and apical joint of antennæ shorter than two preceding; from *elata* it appears to be still more distinct. In a number of respects it appears to approach *pallipes*, Blackburn, but that species is described as having the elytral interstices distinctly punctate, and the colour and prothoracic punctures appear to be different. I have two specimens, both males; the smaller measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

L. SYLVICOLA, Blkb.; (co-type).

CORIPERA GEMINATA, n.sp.

Dark bronze, shining, elytra with the discal margins diluted with red, abdomen and antennæ dark brown, legs black, tibiae with a slight brassy-green reflection, tarsi reddish.

Head densely and finely punctate in front, coarser, sparser, and more irregularly in middle; frontal impression sinuous. Antennæ extending to elytra, 3rd joint slightly shorter than 4th-5th combined, 11th about once and one-half longer than 10th. *Prothorax* about once and one-fourth wider than long; sides finely margined, decreasing rather regularly towards base; apex strongly emarginate, base truncate, but (owing to a depression on each side) appearing sinuate; disc flattened, finely, not very densely and rather irregularly punctate, and with rather numerous larger and shallow punctures; from the centre of each of which a fine hair arises. *Scutellum* transversely triangular. *Elytra* flattened, not much wider than prothorax; finely and almost obsoletely punctate; each with a sutural and three (one of which is marginal) geminate

striae, and with three rows of oblong spaces impressed on each side but not at their apices or bases; epipleuræ rather finely and obsoletely punctate. *Under surface* (except sides of head) sparsely and obsoletely punctate. Four anterior *tibiæ* curved, thickening to apex. Length 12, width 5 mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W. (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

Allied to *ocellata*, Pascoe, and *Mastersi*, Macleay; from the former it appears to differ in some colour details. Mr. Pascoe describes the prothorax with margins paler than disc; in my specimen the reverse is the case; nor does he mention any larger punctures on that segment; he also says "elytra with oblong impressed *rings*." The latter species is described as having large punctures on the elytra.

C. DEPLANATA, Boisd. *Hab.*—Tasmania.

ECTYCHE SCULPTURATA, Bates.—I doubtfully refer numerous specimens from Swan River to this species; they are variable as regards size and width, but none of them are of the size ascribed by Pascoe to *erebea*, with which in other respects they agree very well.

E. TUBERCULIPENNIS, Bates. *Hab.*—Geraldton, W.A.

E. CÆRULEA, Champ.; (co-type).

MICRECTYCHE FERRUGINEA, Bates.—An abundant species about the Swan River. I have also taken it at Newcastle, and at Rottnest and Garden Islands. It is common under logs and bark, and I have often seen it about the roots of dead grass, &c. The colour is somewhat variable; some specimens are almost wholly piceous.

MICRECTYCHE INTERMEDIA, Bates.—I refer specimens from Pelsart Island to this species; they are smaller and much darker than the generality of specimens of the preceding species.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

DIRCÆA QUADRIMACULATA, Lea.—Mr. Champion having pointed out* that *quadrimaculata* had been previously used in *Dircæa*, I propose to alter the name of my species to *tetraspilota*.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Subfamily CLEONIDES.

LIXUS ALBOLINEATUS, n.sp.

Black, feebly shining, antennæ reddish, club darker. Covered with an ochreous dust, rather denser on under than on upper surface. Rather densely clothed with whitish hair (more or less obscured by dust) on rostrum, legs, and under surface; prothorax with a distinct median line and the sides clothed, elytra with interstices regularly clothed with white hair, but about suture obscured by dust; three apical segments of abdomen (especially at their sides) with longer and denser hair than elsewhere.

Head and rostrum densely and regularly punctate, the former with a small fovea between eyes. *Prothorax* transverse,† subconical, base bisinuate; with a distinct and rather deep median line; densely and coarsely punctate, intervening spaces densely punctate. *Elytra* about thrice the length of prothorax and wider at base, shoulders rounded, sides feebly increasing to middle and then decreasing to apex; striae-punctate, punctures rather large, oblong, separated by narrow ridges; interstices feebly raised, the alternate ones a little more distinctly so, a feeble callosity terminating the 4th-8th near apex. *Under surface* densely and finely punctate. Length 10, rostrum 2; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W.

Differs from *Mastersi*, Pascoe, in the much coarser punctures of prothorax, more distinct median line, more rounded elytra, longer rostrum and different clothing. The elytral interstices appear as white lines. I have two perfect specimens, one of which is a little smaller than the type.

* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Tome xlii. (1898), p. 71.

† It appears to be slightly longer than wide, but measurements show that it is half a millimetre wider than long.

LIXUS COPIOSUS, n.sp.

Black, somewhat shining; antennæ and legs (posterior femora excepted) dark red. Densely covered with white, yellow and ochreous dust irregularly distributed. Head, rostrum, legs and under surface densely clothed with short white pubescence, longer on metasternum and three apical segments of abdomen than elsewhere; prothorax with sides densely and the disc feebly clothed; elytra rather densely clothed, with a transverse, somewhat curved nude space on each side behind middle and not extending to suture, a smaller similar space on each side near apex.

Head and rostrum densely and finely punctate; a small deep fovea between eyes. Rostrum short, broad. *Prothorax* transverse, not much wider at base than at apex, sides feebly rounded and feebly biimpressed near apex, base bisinuate; with a feeble median carina; densely and moderately strongly punctate, intervening spaces densely punctate. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, subparallel to near apex, apex emarginate; seriate- (scarcely striate-) punctate, punctures moderately large, suboblong, rather distant; interstices almost flat, densely and finely punctate, feebly callous on each side near apex. *Under surface* densely and finely punctate. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{3}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{3}$; variation in length $6-9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

Resembles *Mastersi*, Pascoe, but differently clothed, the legs differently coloured, and with decidedly stronger punctures on prothorax and elytra. The clothing and punctures have been described from washed specimens. Mr. Helms informs me that on an "old man salt-bush" (*Atriplex nummularis*)* grown from seed, he could always obtain numerous specimens, but saw none elsewhere.

LIXUS MASTERSI, Pasc.—This species is exceedingly abundant in the coastal districts of New South Wales. In size it varies from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 mm. In some of my specimens the elytra are

* This plant is not indigenous to North-Western Australia.

reddish-brown; in many there is a reddish tinge along the suture. The prothorax usually has either a feeble median line or a feeble carina, and is rarely without either. Mr. Olliff in the *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, Vol. vi. (1895), in a plate facing p. 261, has given an excellent figure of this insect.

L. IMMUNDUS, Bohem. *Hab.*—Galston, N.S.W.

LIXUS TASMANICUS, Germ. (Linn. Ent. iii. 1848, p. 220).—Of this species (originally described from Adelaide) Mr. Pascoe says* "I have specimens from Victoria, West Australia and Queensland." I have not been able to identify the species myself. It is omitted from the Catalogue.

Subfamily **AMALACTIDES.**

TRANES XANTHORRICEÆ, n.sp.

♂. Of a flattened form; black, shining; legs and antennæ dark reddish-brown. Upper surface with very minute sparse whitish scales or setæ, more noticeable on elytra than elsewhere; under surface and legs with more distinct scales though still very small.

Head densely punctate, punctures small and shallow; a small distinct fovea between eyes. Eyes separated beneath by a narrow, impunctate, wedge-like space. Rostrum almost straight; densely punctate, punctures moderately large, confluent at sides, decreasing towards apex; slightly swollen at antennæ. Antennæ rather short; scape almost the length of funicle and club combined, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, and one-third of its length passing apex; funicle thick, basal joint shorter than two following combined. *Prothorax* about as wide as long, sides rounded, greatly narrowed towards apex, apex constricted, slightly raised, about one-half the width of base, base bisinuate; median line feebly marked; rather densely and moderately strongly punctate, the punctures at the sides becoming much denser and shallower, and on the flanks of the prosternum confluent. *Scutellum* small, transverse, punctate. *Elytra* about thrice the length of prothorax

* *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1874, p. 384.

and considerably wider at base; sides straight and feebly increasing to near apex and then coarctate, apex moderately wide; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subapproximate or not; interstices flat, becoming convex towards apex, rather densely punctate, in places with feeble transverse scratches. *Prosternum* between anterior coxæ (which are approximate) and apex with a highly polished space, impunctate except for some large punctures at its sides. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of *abdomen* rather sparsely punctate, two following segments more sparsely and minutely, apical segment moderately densely punctate. *Femora* stout, strongly dentate; four posterior tibiæ flattened, grooved, their outer apical third densely ciliate. Length (from apex of prothorax) $9\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{6}$; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being larger, wider (especially the elytra), rostrum longer and thinner, glabrous space on prosternum less noticeable and wider, but especially by the femora being edentate.

Hab.—Darling Ranges, Mt. Barker, Bridgetown, Swan River, W.A.; Galston, Gosford, Sydney, N.S.W.

It appears to be a moderately common species at the bases of the leaves of various species of *Xanthorrhœa*.

Its flattened form will at once distinguish this species from all those with which I am acquainted. Of the others, *monopticus* appears to be truly remarkable, as of it Mr. Pascoe says:—"The eyes in this species are not only contiguous beneath, but there is no break in the continuity, the facets being freely interposed on both sides." *T. insularis*, Pascoe, must be very distinct. I can find no difference in my specimens except that those from New South Wales have the under surface with feebler puncturation and clothing than those from Western Australia

TRANES VIGORSI, Bohem.—This is an abundant species in Western Australia and may always be taken from the fruit of *Macrozamia*. I have specimens varying in length from 7 to 17 mm.

T. ROEL, Bohem. *Hab.*—Mt. Barker, Swan River, W.A.

T. SPARSUS, Bohem. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Maitland, N.S.W.

T. INTERNATUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney.

Subfamily BELIDES.

BELUS ACACIE, n.sp.

Head blackish; rostrum, antennæ and prothorax piceous-brown; elytra of a rather dark brown; legs reddish; tarsi black. Head with whitish hair at sides of eyes; prothorax with a white median line; elytra rather sparsely clothed, the clothing denser and in small tufts towards suture. Under surface densely and almost regularly clothed, the hairs on prosternum tinged with yellow, a small round nude spot on each side of metasternum and of four basal segments of abdomen.

Head granulate, punctate. Rostrum comparatively short, feebly decreasing to apex, slightly curved; in ♂ densely and strongly punctate at base, sparsely but still distinctly towards apex, in ♀ sparsely but distinctly punctate throughout. Antennæ increasing in width to apex, in ♂ passing, in ♀ not reaching base of prothorax; 1st joint distinctly longer, 2nd slightly shorter than 3rd, 11th in both sexes twice the length of 10th. *Prothorax* as long as wide, regularly rounded in middle; more coarsely granulate than head; median line very feebly impressed. *Elytra* almost parallel to near apex, each feebly separately rounded, not produced, densely punctate; granulate at base and about suture; scarcely depressed about suture, which is slightly raised and thickened towards apex. Anterior *femora* each with a single distinct sharp tooth and several scarcely visible teeth or granules; the other femora less noticeably dentate, posterior scarcely extending to apex of basal abdominal segment; anterior tibiæ strongly dentate beneath. Length $7\frac{2}{3}$, beyond abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Coolgardie (Mr. C. A. White), Geraldton, W.A. (Lea).

This species can scarcely be *furinarius*, Pascoe, as “prothorace in medio profunde longitudinaliter sulcato” would certainly not apply to any of my specimens. Pascoe gives the length of that species as 5 lines; my largest specimen only measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines, and

the others are much smaller; *serpens*, Pascoe, is described as "infra tenuiter ad latera densius albo-pilosus." The species much resembles *parallela*, Pascoe, but may be readily distinguished by the four basal segments of abdomen having only two nude spaces each. Numerous specimens were beaten from the dwarf *Acacias* about Geraldton, Walkaway and Dongarra.

BELUS GRANULATUS, n.sp.

♀. Reddish-brown, rostrum paler. Eyes scarcely margined with hair, prothorax without median but with distinct lateral lines of yellowish hair, elytra nude except for three or four small spots about the middle of suture. Under surface sparsely clothed, middle of abdomen almost nude.

Head densely granulate, slightly convex between eyes. Rostrum long, thin, shining, curved; densely punctate on basal half, very finely on apical. Antennæ long and thin, 1st joint considerably longer than 3rd and almost thrice the length of 2nd, 4th-10th feebly decreasing in length, 11th the length of two preceding combined. *Prothorax* transverse, subconical, strongly granulate, median line distinctly impressed. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, feebly incurved behind shoulders, apex strongly produced and narrow, not carinate or punctate; densely granulate; very feebly depressed on each side of suture. *Sterna* and basal segment of *abdomen* granulate. *Legs* long; femora feebly transversely corrugate, anterior bidentate, teeth small, four posterior unidentate, posterior just passing apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, beyond abdomen $1\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $3\frac{2}{3}$; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W. (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

Close to *bidentatus*, Donovan, but differs in the elytra being without lateral maculæ, impunctate, non-carinate and much less depressed along suture; prothorax with the granules smaller, more sharply defined, and the median line much less strongly impressed and devoid of hair; the head is differently clothed and more regularly granulate, and the whole insect is more opaque.

BELUS PUNCTICEPS, n.sp.

Of a rather dark reddish-brown, almost uniform throughout. Eyes distinctly margined with whitish hair; prothorax with distinct median and lateral lines of whitish hair; elytra with small spots, often slightly elongate, along suture and towards sides, near base and middle rather more numerous than elsewhere, suture on apical fourth narrowly clothed. Under surface rather densely clothed, abdomen on each side with a longitudinal, somewhat narrow and zigzag nude space, sides of metasternum with one or two small nude spots.

Head not granulate but densely punctate, punctures smaller and denser at base than between eyes. *Rostrum* long, comparatively strongly curved, coarsely punctate on basal half (which is slightly enlarged), sparsely and minutely elsewhere. *Antennæ* long, 1st joint no longer than 3rd and twice the length of 2nd, 6th-10 slightly widening, 10th feebly transverse, 11th the length of two preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly granulate, sides moderately rounded, median line strongly impressed. *Elytra* comparatively wide, wider than prothorax, very feebly incurved behind base, apex strongly produced; less coarsely punctured than usual; granulate at base and basal half of suture; longitudinally impressed on each side of suture; slightly rounded but not carinate at sides of impressions. *Sterna* distinctly granulate. *Legs* long; anterior femora each with two small teeth, the four posterior minutely unidentate, posterior extending to middle of 2nd abdominal segment. Length $13\frac{3}{4}$ beyond abdomen $1\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum 3 (vix); width 3 mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

Allied to *bidentatus*, Donovan, but the elytra differently granulate and punctate, much narrower and the apex not so suddenly produced; the femora are dentate and the posterior pair are shorter; the colour and clothing are also different. The absence of granules on the head, and especially between the eyes, is rare in *Belus*.

BELUS VERTEBRALIS, n.sp.

♂. Head, rostrum and antennæ piceous-black, prothorax piceous-brown, elytra dark brown, legs red, tarsi darker. Head with sparse yellowish hair, prothorax with a distinct median line continued on scutellum and elytral suture to apex. Under surface with a dense pale yellow stripe on each side, abdomen towards each side with a longitudinal zigzag nude space.

Head densely granulate, granules larger between eyes than elsewhere. Rostrum long, slightly curved; punctate throughout, punctures denser and coarser at base. Antennæ moderately long, widening to apex, 1st joint considerably longer than 3rd and more than twice the length of 2nd, 6th-10th transverse, 11th slightly longer than two preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides feebly rounded, apex scarcely narrower than base; rather strongly granulate; median line distinctly impressed. *Elytra* narrow, slightly wider than prothorax, feebly incurved behind shoulders, apex moderately produced; very densely and coarsely punctate; towards base subgranulate. *Sterna* granulate. Anterior *femora* edentate, posterior not extending to apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, beyond abdomen 1 (vix), rostrum 2; width 2 mm.

Hab.—Pinjarrah, W.A.

Remarkably close to *suturalis*, Boisduval, but the edentate femora will at once serve to distinguish it from that species; it is also considerably narrower, and with the sutural clothing, when viewed under a lens, appearing somewhat serrately disposed and not so beautifully regular.

BELUS TENUIS, n.sp.

Head and prothorax piceous, elytra dark reddish-brown, apical half of rostrum of a rather pale red, antennæ brown becoming paler towards apex, legs red. Eyes distinctly margined in front with almost white hair, prothorax with yellowish hair forming a distinct median line and continued on to scutellum and along suture to apex of elytra, elytra elsewhere nude. Each side of

under surface from eye to apex of abdomen with a distinct stripe of yellowish hair, middle rather feebly clothed.

Head densely granulate. Rostrum comparatively short, noticeably curved, polished; basal half in ♂ densely and rather strongly punctate, apical half scarcely visibly punctate, in ♀ feebly punctured throughout. Antennæ in ♀ rather short, basal joint distinctly longer than 3rd, 2nd the length of 5th, 6th-10th slightly increasing in width and somewhat flattened, 11th twice the length of 10th.* *Prothorax* in ♂ as long as wide, in ♀ feebly transverse, apex narrowly subtubular, sides rounded, increasing to base, more noticeably so in ♀ than in ♂; densely granulate, each granule slightly irregular; median line distinctly impressed. *Elytra* very narrow, parallel-sided or very feebly decreasing to near apex, each feebly separately rounded and not produced at apex; feebly depressed along suture, suture itself feebly raised; densely, strongly and regularly punctate; not granulate. Femora edentate, posterior not extending to apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length 8, beyond abdomen $\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (Dumbrell and Lea), Gosford, N.S.W. (Lea).

Of the shape and size of *acicularis* and *parallelus*, Pascoe, but with clothing much as in *suturalis*, Boisduval. Compared with the latter species, *tenuis* differs in being much smaller and narrower, rostrum shorter, elytra not produced, &c.; from the two former species it is abundantly distinct by its clothing.

Var. *TARSALIS*.—I have a male from Forest Reefs which in the absence of other specimens I can only regard as a variety of the above species; it differs in having the tarsi and antennæ uniformly piceous-black, the tibiæ much darker than the femora (in the types the reverse is the case), and the clothing of the under surface longer, looser and paler; the 11th antennal joint is almost the length of the three preceding combined.

* I have two males of this species, but the antennæ in both are damaged; they are inserted nearer the middle of the rostrum than in the ♀; one has nine joints remaining and these are much the same as in ♀.

BELUS RUBICUNDUS, n.sp.

Red; extreme apex of rostrum, 3rd tarsal joint and apex of 4th piceous; antennæ infusate towards apex; head sometimes piceous. Sides of eyes and scutellum with white hairs, prothorax without white median line, elytra with a few scarcely visible hairs about suture and with three or four small and rather distant spots towards the apex, of which the apical one is rather elongate. Under surface regularly but not densely clothed with pale yellow hair, each of the four basal segments of abdomen with a rounded nude space on each side.

Head densely granulate, longer behind eyes than usual. Rostrum long, feebly curved, highly polished; moderately densely punctate at base, scarcely visibly so elsewhere. Antennæ elongate, 1st and 3rd joints subequal, 2nd short, 7th-11th considerably wider in ♂ than in ♀, 11th in ♂ about once and one-fourth longer than 10th, in ♀ about twice. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex subtubular, sides behind apex strongly rounded; median line rather strongly impressed at base. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, very narrow; densely and strongly punctate, from some directions appearing granulate; slightly longitudinally depressed on each side of suture, suture itself feebly raised and densely and minutely punctate; each elytron feebly separately rounded, not produced. *Femora* edentate, posterior scarcely extending to apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length $8\frac{1}{3}$, beyond abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{4}$; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

Allied to *acicularis*, Pascoe, but the clothing of the elytra and under surface will serve to distinguish it. My specimens range in size from 8 to 10 mm.

BELUS LONGICORNIS, n.sp.

♂. Piceous-brown, legs paler except the apical tarsal joints, rostrum dark brownish-red. Eyes distinctly margined with pale hair, prothorax with a rather feeble median line, scutellum clothed, elytra nude except for a small longitudinal spot on suture

at apex and a small round spot just before it; under surface sparsely clothed, rather more feebly on middle of abdomen than elsewhere, no distinct nude spaces.

Head densely granulate. Rostrum densely punctate at base, beyond antennæ thinner and scarcely visibly punctate, highly polished and feebly curved. Antennæ long and slender, all the joints except 2nd much longer than wide, 1st the length of 3rd, 2nd about half its length, 3rd-10th subequal, 3rd-6th very thin, 11th about once and one-half the length of 10th. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex subtubular, basal three-fourths rounded; granules as on head; median line scarcely visible. *Elytra* very narrow, slightly decreasing beyond shoulders, each feebly separately rounded and not or scarcely produced at apex, not depressed along suture which is feebly raised near apex; densely and strongly punctate, scarcely granulate. *Femora* edentate, posterior not extending to apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, beyond abdomen $\frac{1}{5}$, rostrum 1; width 1 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

The smallest and narrowest species I am acquainted with. It is certainly not *linearis*, Pascoe, which is said to have “capite rostroque nigris . . . antennis . . . clava distincta 5-articulata . . . femoribus anticis bidentatis.”

BELUS EDENTULUS, n.sp.

Head and prothorax piceous-black, elytra piceous-brown, apical half of rostrum and legs dark red, antennæ infuscate. Sides of eyes and a median prothoracic line with whitish hair, elytra almost impubescent, suture towards apex with scarcely visible hairs. Under surface with a white stripe on each side continuous from head to apex of abdomen; middle of metasternum and basal segment with dense whitish pubescence, white hairs sparsely clothing rest of under surface.

Head densely granulate; eyes in ♂ unusually large. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, curved, basal half in ♂ densely and coarsely, in ♀ sparsely punctate; apical half impunctate and highly polished. Antennæ long, in ♂ inserted almost in exact

middle of rostrum, in ♀ slightly nearer the base, 1st joint longer than 3rd, 7th-10th increasing in width, 10th feebly transverse, 11th in ♂ long and cylindrical, feebly lessened towards apex and fully as long as three preceding joints combined, in ♀ shorter than three preceding joints combined but noticeably longer than two preceding, suddenly lessened to apex. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, much wider near base than at apex, median line feebly impressed towards apex, subfoveate towards base; densely and rather strongly granulate. *Elytra* long and narrow, behind base parallel to near apex, apex in ♂ moderately produced, in ♀ more distinctly; densely and strongly punctate; granulate towards base; convex and not at all depressed along suture. *Sterna* densely granulate; abdomen more strongly punctate than is usual in the genus. *Femora* edentate, posterior terminating before apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length 12, beyond abdomen 1, rostrum $2\frac{1}{5}$; width 2 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Braidwood, N.S.W.

A narrow species allied to *filiformis*, Germar, from which, however, the puncturation of its elytra (which are more strongly produced at apex), its more strongly impressed median prothoracic line and very long terminal antennal joint will serve to distinguish it. The terminal joint is very long in *filiformis*, especially in the ♂, but it is much shorter than in the above species and very much shorter in ♀. I have a pair taken *in cop.* from an *Acacia* growing on top of a mountain near Braidwood.

BELUS PUDICUS, n.sp.

♀. Piceous-brown, head darker, legs paler. Upper surface rather sparsely clothed with pale hair, prothorax with a feeble median line and traces of still feebler lateral lines, elytra very feebly maculate along suture. Under surface, especially the sides, rather densely clothed, each of the four basal segments of abdomen with a small round nude space on each side, the 3rd and 4th nude in middle, but the abdomen without a distinct longitudinal nude space.



Head densely granulate. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, slightly curved, basal fourth strongly punctate, elsewhere minutely or not at all punctate. Antennæ long, 1st joint distinctly longer than 3rd, 2nd much more than half the length of 3rd, 9th-10th transverse, their combined length equal to 11th. *Prothorax* transverse; densely granulate, granules rather small; base considerably wider than apex; median line distinctly impressed, especially at base. *Elytra* long and rather narrow, slightly convex, not depressed on each side of suture, almost imperceptibly incurved behind shoulders, apex scarcely produced; densely and strongly granulate-punctate throughout, the granules rather larger towards base than elsewhere. *Legs* moderately long; femora edentate, posterior just passing apex of 1st abdominal segment. Length 12, beyond abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 2; width $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Allied to *filiformis*, Germar, but slightly wider and differently punctured; but from that species, and all its allies that I am acquainted with, it may be readily distinguished by its abdominal clothing and posterior femora.

B. BIMACULATUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.; Tasmania.

B. PLAGIATUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Queensland.

B. PARALLELUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Swan River, Pinjarrah, W.A.

B. ANGUINEUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Geraldton, Pinjarrah, W.A.

B. VETUSTUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Geraldton, W.A.

B. ACICULARIS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Swan River, Mt. Barker, W.A.

B. FILIFORMIS, Germ. *Hab.*—Adelaide, S.A.; Forest Reefs, Tamworth, Como, Sydney, N.S.W.

B. HEMISTICTUS, Germ. *Hab.*—Adelaide; Sydney.

B. PHENICOPTERUS, Germ. *Hab.*—Braidwood, N.S.W.

B. SPARSUS, Germ. *Hab.*—Tamworth, N.S.W.

B. BRUNNEUS, Guér. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.; Victoria.

B. SEMIPUNCTATUS, Fabr. *Hab.*—N.S.W.

B. BIDENTATUS, Donov. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

B. SUTURALIS, Boisd. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

B. FILUM, Jekel. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Sydney.

B. PICA, Jekel. *Hab.*—Galston.

B. ACROBELES, Oll.; (co-type).

PACHYURA ALBICOLLIS, n.sp.

Black, antennæ black and dark red. Head densely clothed with short reddish-brown hair, with a small spot of white on vertex and on each side close to eyes; prothorax densely clothed with long whitish hair except for a nude space in middle and the extreme apex where the clothing is similar to that on head; scutellum with white hair; elytra with short hair of varying shades of yellow and brown, a few small whitish spots forming a transverse series near apex and a moderately distinct dark velvety fascia across middle. Metasternum densely clothed with white, abdomen with ochreous-red and rather sparse hair.

Head large, transverse, with numerous granules showing through clothing. *Rostrum* long, almost straight, round; opaque; densely punctate, punctures coarser towards base. *Antennæ* moderately long, 1st joint slightly longer than 3rd, 5th-6th slightly longer than wide, 7th-10th transverse, 11th as long as two preceding combined. *Prothorax* transverse, convex, apex narrowed, sides rounded, median line distinctly impressed; densely granulate, granules usually concealed. *Elytra* convex, feebly increasing in width to near apex, then strongly conjointly rounded, at base slightly wider than prothorax; moderately densely (but somewhat irregularly) covered with small shining granules, suture towards apex with small granules. *Legs* with flattened granules; femora thick, the anterior each with six teeth of which two are subapical and very distinct, and four much smaller ones are longitudinally placed behind the outer one; four posterior femora unidentate; anterior tibiæ slightly curved. Length $11\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $2\frac{2}{3}$; width 4 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, Inverell, N.S.W.

A specimen under examination differs in having the clothing of the head uniformly reddish-brown and the clothing of metasternum reddish-ochreous. A very distinct species on account of its prothoracic clothing. It is allied to *cinerea*, Blanchard, but the elytra are much less strongly rounded towards apex and are more convex. I have seen several other specimens in the late Mr. A. S. Olliff's collection which were taken by Mr. J. H. Rose either at Inverell or Walgett.

P. AUSTRALIS, Hope. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

P. CINEREA, Blanch. *Hab.*—Tasmania; Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W.

P. CONGESTA, Pasc. *Hab.*—Wide Bay, Q.

RHINOTIA HÆMOPHTERA, Kirby. *Hab.*—N.S.W.

R. CRUENTA, Pasc. *Hab.*—Geraldton, W.A.

R. SPINIPENNIS, Lac. This is a manuscript name only.

LEBUS, n.g.

Head moderately large. *Eyes* round, prominent. *Rostrum* short, broad. *Antennæ* slender, basal joint moderately thick, 2nd short. *Prothorax* subconical. *Scutellum* distinct, apex rounded, almost perpendicular. *Elytra* much wider than and strongly raised above prothorax, apex produced. *Legs* rather long; femora thickened, unidentate, posterior almost extending to apex of 3rd abdominal segment; tibiæ flattened.

This genus evidently belongs to the *Belides*, but is very distinct from any of those previously characterised. The strongly sculptured prothorax might seem to denote an approach to *Rhinotia*, but the strongly raised and peculiar elytra, and the antennæ are very different.

LEBUS DIURUS, n.sp.

Piceous-black, apex of rostrum testaceous-red, antennæ pale red, legs reddish. Head with ochreous clothing continued on rostrum to slightly beyond insertion of antennæ and abruptly terminated; prothorax with various shades of ochreous pubescence; scutellum densely clothed with ochreous pubescence; elytra in places densely,

in places sparsely clothed with ochreous and brown pubescence of various shades, a distinct pale oblique stripe on each side terminating just before middle, suture white near apex, several small fascicles at summit of posterior declivity and several still feebler below it. Under surface with rather sparse long ochreous pubescence, white on prosternum, two distinct and moderately well-defined white stripes on abdomen; legs with ochreous pubescence, tibiae feebly ridged.

Head granulate, granules almost concealed, two strong longitudinal slightly interrupted ridges between eyes. Rostrum the length of prothorax; basal two-thirds strongly granulate; apical third glabrous; finely punctate; apex slightly dilated. *Antennæ* slender, 1st joint noticeably shorter than 3rd. *Prothorax* transverse, subconical, largely excavated along the middle, a distinct ridge on each side behind the ridges on head, becoming subobsolete towards base, excavated outside the ridges and more feebly so at the sides, sides and base rather sparingly granulate. *Elytra* almost twice the width of prothorax, strongly and almost perpendicularly raised at base, basal four-fifths parallel, then oblique, narrowed to apex, apex produced and bifurcate; granulate at base and punctate elsewhere, but granules and punctures almost concealed; depressed along suture, then ridged, the ridge distinct on basal third, more rounded posteriorly, the ridges terminating in small fasciculate tubercles. Femora thick, slightly granulate. Length 14, beyond abdomen $1\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 2; width $4\frac{3}{5}$.

Hab.—Victoria.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Kershaw, Senr., for two specimens of this fine insect.

Subfamily CYLADES.

MYRMACIÆLUS PUERULUS, n.sp.

Black, glabrous, shining.

Rostrum slightly curved, finely punctate. *Prothorax* compressed, narrow; depressed and finely punctate at base. *Elytra* finely punctate, smooth, and without lateral striae. *Under surface*

impunctate. *Tibiae* finely punctate, 1st tarsal joint obconic, 4th scarcely projecting beyond 3rd. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Beverley, W.A.

The minute size and absence of elytral striae render this species abundantly distinct.

MYRMACICELUS FORMICARIUS, Chev.—I have two Sydney specimens which I doubtfully refer to this species; they are considerably smaller (only 3 mm. including the rostrum) than undoubted specimens of *formicarius*, and there appear to be slight differences in the puncturation.

Subfamily APIONIDES.

APION PUDICUM, n.sp.

Black, moderately shining. Sparsely clothed with rather short whitish pubescence.

Head feebly punctate between eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than head and prothorax combined, regularly and moderately strongly curved throughout; rather sparsely punctate. Antennae inserted at about the basal fourth of rostrum. *Prothorax* indistinctly punctate. *Elytra* not very strongly but distinctly striate; interstices wide, regular, feebly punctate. *Under surface* feebly punctate. Posterior *femora* extending to apex of abdomen. Length (including rostrum) $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

Of about the size of *argutulum*, but pubescent, the head not grooved, posterior femora not passing elytra, &c.

APION AGONIS, n.sp.

Black, glabrous, highly polished.

Head punctate and feebly grooved between eyes. Rostrum the length of head and prothorax combined, strongly punctate, moderately curved, apical half strongly lessened. Antennae inserted at about the basal third of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse; very distinctly (although not densely or strongly) punctate. *Elytra* strongly raised in middle; striate-punctate,

interstices somewhat irregular in width and scarcely visibly punctate. *Under surface* feebly punctate in middle, rather strongly at sides. Posterior *femora* extending to apex of elytra. Length ($\sigma\varnothing$) 3 mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms; on *Agonis* sp.)

An abundant species. The elytra are proportionally considerably larger than in the preceding species. It is the only Australian species I know belonging to Schönherr's first section of the genus.

APION AMABILE, n.sp.

Black, feebly shining; legs pale yellow, extreme base of femora and the trochanter black, tarsi more or less infusate. Upper surface moderately densely clothed with whitish pubescence; under surface more densely clothed.

Head and rostrum strongly punctate; the latter slightly thickened at basal third (where the antennæ are inserted), feebly bent throughout and distinctly longer than head and prothorax combined. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides increasing to near base; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* feebly raised, shoulders thickened; punctate-striate, punctures moderately strong and distant; interstices scarcely visibly punctate. *Under surface* moderately strongly punctate, but punctures partially concealed. Length σ 4, \varnothing $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W. (A pair taken *in cop.*).

A very distinct species, not close to any with which I am acquainted.

APION CONDENSATUM, n.sp.

Black, rostrum in σ dark piceous-red at apex, in \varnothing pale testaceous; legs testaceous, tarsi infusate. Densely clothed with greyish-yellow pubescence, sparser on under than on upper surface, elytra with white pubescence about scutellum and on a number of the sutural interstices about posterior declivity.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum in \varnothing the length of prothorax, in σ slightly longer, moderately strongly curved and rather

strongly punctate. *Prothorax* transverse; densely and strongly punctate; sides increasing to near base, a small fovea near base. *Elytra* strongly striate-punctate, punctures large, suboblong; interstices not much wider than punctures and feebly punctate. *Under surface* moderately strongly punctate. Length ♂ $2\frac{1}{3}$, ♀ 2 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

A rather robust species.

APION ÆMULUM, n.sp.

Black; rostrum dark red, its base piceous; legs pale reddish-testaceous; tarsi infusate. Rather densely clothed with white pubescence, a little less regular on elytra than elsewhere.

Size and sculpture much as in preceding, but the rostrum almost straight, the prothoracic fovea much less distinct, the punctures in elytral striæ only moderately strong, and the interstices proportionately wider and more densely punctate. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

Very close to the preceding, but the straight rostrum prevents it from being regarded as a variety only of the former. I have both sexes.

APION PHILANTHUM, n.sp.

Body usually of a dark piceous-brown or black, occasionally dark red; rostrum black, piceous, or red, usually darker in ♂ than in ♀; legs pale reddish-testaceous, tarsi infusate; under surface usually concolorous with upper, but the abdomen sometimes paler. Densely clothed with whitish pubescence, often slightly irregular in middle of elytra; under surface with purer pubescence than upper.

Head strongly punctate. Rostrum punctate, moderately curved; in ♀ the length of prothorax, in ♂ of the head and prothorax combined; very feebly decreasing from base to apex. Antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from base of rostrum. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, sides increasing to near base; densely

punctate, punctures concealed. *Elytra* strongly striate-punctate, but sculpture partially concealed. *Under surface* densely punctate. Length ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 2 mm.

Hab.—Behn River, Wyndham, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

A densely pubescent species, somewhat variable in size and colour; the eyes are larger and more coarsely faceted than is usual.

APION BINOTATUM, n.sp.

Pale brownish-testaceous; antennæ darker; legs paler; elytra paler than prothorax but as dark at about the basal third, and just before the summit of posterior declivity, each with a rounded dark brown spot. Moderately densely clothed with yellowish (on the under surface whitish) pubescence, more condensed on the elytral interstices about suture than elsewhere.

Head densely punctate. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, moderately stout, distinctly curved, feebly decreasing to apex; strongly punctate. *Antennæ* inserted at about the basal third of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, base scarcely wider than apex; strongly punctate; a small fovea in middle of base. *Elytra* strongly striate-punctate; punctures large, suboblong; interstices moderately wide, the 4th narrower than the 3rd or 5th. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

The two spots on the elytra (if constant) should render this species very distinct; it is rather narrower than is usual.

APION CONGRUUM, n.sp.

♂ (?). Reddish-testaceous, legs paler. Moderately clothed (sparse beneath) with yellowish pubescence.

Head moderately punctate. *Rostrum* about once and one-half the length of head and prothorax combined, more strongly punctate and thicker at base than towards apex, feebly curved throughout. *Antennæ* inserted at about the basal third of rostrum. *Prothorax* transverse, sides increasing to near base; densely punctate; with a small distinct fovea near middle of base. *Elytra* punctate-

striate, punctures partially concealed, interstices convex. Under surface densely and rather strongly punctate. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Bunbury, W.A.

Above the average size of similarly coloured species and with a very long rostrum.

APION FOVEICOLLE, n.sp.

Red, head and rostrum piceous-black, elytral suture and claw-joint infuscate, legs slightly paler than elytra; sterna black. Moderately clothed with yellowish pubescence, paler on head, base of rostrum, about scutellum and on sterna than elsewhere.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum moderately stout, feebly decreasing to apex; moderately strongly punctate; scarcely the length of prothorax. Antennæ inserted about two-fifths from base of rostrum. *Prothorax* transverse, sides enlarged to near base; strongly punctate; basal fovea very distinct. *Elytra* very feebly dilating to beyond middle; strongly striate-punctate, interstices convex, regular and regularly punctate. Punctures of *under surface* almost concealed. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Donnybrook, W.A.

The blackish head and rostrum (the latter very short), strong prothoracic fovea and comparatively robust form of this species should render it at least moderately distinct.

APION TERETIROSTRE, n.sp.

Of a rather dark red, legs paler; head and rostrum piceous-red, antennæ dark red, club piceous, elytral suture and tarsi infuscate; under surface black. Moderately clothed with yellowish pubescence, becoming white beneath.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum moderately thin, almost straight, feebly decreasing to apex; strongly punctate; almost the length of head and prothorax combined. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides and base bisinuate; densely punctate; with a moderately distinct basal fovea. *Elytra* strongly striate-punctate; punctures somewhat encroaching on interstices; these convex;

sides coarctate towards apex. *Under surface* densely punctate, but punctures almost concealed. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Bunbury, W.A.

A comparatively elongate species with legs of a peculiar red colour.

APION FUSCOSUTURALE, n.sp.

Red, head sometimes darker, legs paler; tarsi and elytral suture infusate. Moderately clothed with yellowish pubescence, more irregular on elytra (where it is frequently condensed about scutellum and summit of posterior declivity) than elsewhere; clothing whitish beneath.

Head moderately punctate. Rostrum in ♂ as long as head and prothorax combined, in ♀ slightly shorter; distinctly curved, basal third enlarged and strongly punctate. Antennæ inserted at basal third of rostrum. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides enlarging to near base; densely punctate; with a moderately distinct basal fovea. *Elytra* wide, striate-punctate; punctures large on disc, small at sides; interstices convex and the width of punctures on disc, flat and very much wider than punctures at sides. *Under surface* rather feebly punctate. Length ♂ $2\frac{1}{3}$, ♀ 2 mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

A small robust species.

APION INTEGRICOLLE, n.sp.

Red; under surface (except apical segments of abdomen) black or piceous, elytral suture and claw-joints infusate, legs and rostrum pale testaceous. Moderately densely clothed with yellowish pubescence, clothing of under surface almost white.

Rostrum in ♂ the length of head and prothorax combined, in ♀ the length of prothorax only; slightly curved, feebly diminishing to apex. Antennæ inserted at about basal third of rostrum, 1st joint as long as 2nd-5th combined. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, sides enlarging to near base. *Elytra* punctate-striate; interstices convex, the width of or wider than punctures. Length ♂ $2\frac{2}{3}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Albany, W.A.

The rostrum of the ♂ is fully once and one-half that of the ♀.

APION CARPOPHAGUM, n.sp.

Reddish- or piceous-brown, occasionally dark red; under surface piceous or piceous-black; legs testaceous, claw-joint infusate. Densely and nearly always regularly clothed with greyish pubescence; sterna with paler clothing.

Rostrum in ♂ almost the length of head and prothorax combined, in ♀ shorter and stouter; slightly curved, very feebly diminishing to apex. *Antennæ* as in preceding. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides enlarging almost to base, punctures almost concealed. *Elytra* rather feebly punctate-striate; interstices convex, densely and finely punctate. Length ♂ $2\frac{3}{5}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Rottnest Island, W.A.

Much darker than the preceding or any of the following species.

APION IMMUNDUM, n.sp.

Pale reddish-testaceous, legs paler. Clothing yellowish on upper, whitish on under surface.

Rostrum of ♂ almost the length of elytra and considerably longer than head and prothorax combined, of ♀ slightly longer than prothorax; comparatively thin, feebly curved, scarcely decreasing to apex. *Antennæ* as in *integricolle*. *Prothorax* transverse, sides enlarging to near base. *Elytra* striate punctate, punctures moderately large, interstices rather narrow, convex and punctate. Length ♂ $2\frac{2}{3}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{3}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Galston

The rostrum of the ♂ is considerably longer than in either of the two preceding or the two following species.

APION SOLANI, n.sp.

Of a rather dark red, legs paler. Moderately densely clothed with whitish pubescence, paler and denser on sterna than elsewhere.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and scarcely longer in ♂ than in ♀; moderately strongly curved, shorter than usual and feebly decreasing to apex, distinctly punctate throughout. Antennæ as in *integricolle* except that they are somewhat stouter. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, sides increasing to near base, base more depressed than is usual. *Elytra* striate-punctate; interstices convex, as wide as or wider than punctures and finely punctate. Length (♂♀) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

Of this species I have seen many thousands of specimens on a species of *Solanum* (on the buds and young flowers of which they live) growing about Sydney. The species may be distinguished from *carpophagum* and *integricolle* by its comparatively short rostrum (scarcely variable sexually).

APION ANTHIDIUM, n.sp.

Red; sterna unusually dark, rostrum (except muzzle and base) and legs testaceous, claw-joint infusate. Upper surface moderately densely clothed with yellowish pubescence, usually condensed on each side of scutellum, the elytra usually with a distinct nude spot on each side of middle, the spots often connected and the pubescence absent on suture towards base; sterna more densely, abdomen less densely clothed than prothorax.

Rostrum of ♀ the length of prothorax, of ♂ slightly longer; stout, distinctly curved. *Prothorax* as in preceding, except that it is less depressed at base. *Elytra* striate-punctate; interstices convex; on disc narrower than punctures, on sides wider. Length ♂ $2\frac{3}{5}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

A comparatively robust species.

APION TERRÆ-REGINÆ, Blkb—I have a specimen (labelled “Brisbane, Tryon,”) which I cannot satisfy myself is distinct from this species. It differs from the description in being smaller ($4\frac{1}{6}$ mm.) and but feebly shining; the head (described by Mr. Blackburn as “inter oculos concavo”) has two distinct channels

between the eyes. Compared with *argutulum*, Pascoe, it differs in being much larger, rostrum more strongly curved, elytral interstices (although flat) less regular and the legs comparatively shorter.

APION ALBERTISI, Pasc.—I have a specimen from the Richmond River which agrees very well with Mr. Pascoe's description of this species, except that it is smaller (3 mm.). At first sight it appears to belong to *Myrmaciceus* rather than to *Apion*.

APION COMOSUM, Pasc.—I have specimens of this species from Bunbury, W.A., and other species both from E. and W. Australia which strongly resemble it, and which induce me to think that Mr. Pascoe was probably mistaken in referring Queensland specimens to *comosum*.

A. PULICARE, Pasc. *Hab.*—Garden Island, W.A.

A. ARGUTULUM, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney, Dalmorton, N.S.W.

The following is a Table of the Species :—

Body and legs black.

Elytral striæ (except sutural) very feeble..... *Albertisi*, Pasc.

Elytral striæ regular and distinct.

Head with two grooves between eyes.

Upper surface pubescent (or setose)..... *terræ-reginæ*, Blkb.(?)

Upper surface glabrous..... *argutulum*, Pasc.

Head not or very feebly grooved between eyes.

Upper surface pubescent..... *pubicum*, n.sp.

Upper surface glabrous.... *agonis*, n.sp.

Body black, legs pallid.

Rostrum entirely black..... *amabile*, n.sp.

Rostrum more or less diluted with red towards apex.

Rostrum distinctly curved..... *condensatum*, n.sp.

Rostrum almost straight..... *æmulum*, n.sp.

Body dark brown, legs pallid..... *philanthum*, n.sp.

Body reddish or testaceous, legs paler.

Prothorax foveate at base.

Elytra with two dark spots beyond the middle... *binotatum*, n.sp.

Elytra without distinct spots.

Suture of elytra concolorous with disc..... *congruum*, n.sp.

Suture infusate.

- Rostrum short..... *foveicollæ*, n.sp.
 Rostrum longer.
 Rostrum almost straight..... *teretirostre*, n.sp.
 Rostrum distinctly curved..... *fuscotuturale*, n.sp.
 Prothorax with or without a feeble longitudinal
 impression at base.*
 Rostrum much longer in ♂ than in ♀.
 Sterna black or blackish.
 Rostrum (at least of ♀) concolorous with
 legs *integricollæ*, n.sp.
 Rostrum considerably darker than legs *carpopagum*, n.sp.
 Sterna red.
 Rostrum of ♂ almost the length of elytra... *immundum*, n.sp.
 Rostrum of ♂ much shorter than elytra..... *pulicare*, Pasc.
 Rostrum scarcely or not at all longer in ♂ than
 in ♀.
 Rostrum the length of head and prothorax
 combined..... *comosum*, Pasc.
 Rostrum the length of, or very little longer than
 prothorax.
 Prothorax depressed at base *solani*, n.sp. ♀
 Prothorax scarcely depressed at base..... *anthidium*, n.sp.

Subfamily ATTELABIDES.

EUOPS.

I believe the most *reliable* specific character of the species of this genus consists in the puncturation, especially of the prothorax. The species known to me may be thus tabulated:—

- Eyes contiguous..... *falcata*, Guér.
 Eyes subcontiguous.
 Prothorax transversely punctate or corrugate.
 Elytra golden or greenish-golden..... *Bakewelli*, Jekel.
 Elytra black *corrugata*, n.sp.
 Prothorax scarcely visibly punctate..... *strigicentris*, n.sp.

* The characters given for the species which here follow are anything but satisfactory, but there appear to be none better; they all (as well as others which are represented in my collection by unique or but very few specimens and therefore not described) appear to be distinct; it is possible that some of them should be regarded as varieties only. I have thought it best, however, to regard them all as species.

Prothorax moderately or strongly punctate.

Prothorax and elytra red..... *suturalis*, n.sp.

Prothorax and elytra not at all red.

Elytral interstices flattened, striæ almost impunctate at apex..... *victoriensis*, Blkb.

Elytral interstices convex, punctures subequal at base and apex.

Elytra bronzy, prothorax greenish..... *puncticollis*, n.sp.

Elytra not bronzy, almost concolorous with prothorax..... *eucalypti*, Pasc.

EUOPS FALCATA, Guér.—This is a very variable species as regards colour, form and size. The markings of the prothorax vary from green to blue, are sometimes absent at base, sometimes at apex, and even entirely absent; the scutellum is frequently green, the elytra frequently have a bluish or greenish tinge; the abdomen varies from a rather pale red to a deep bluish-black; in a large ♀ specimen I possess the entire head is black, with the rostrum pale red before and dark red behind the antennæ. The size varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 mm. I have specimens from Galston, Sydney, Hillgrove, Loftus, Queanbeyan, Armidale, Jenolan Caves, Forest Reefs and Mount Kosciusko; though widely distributed it is not an abundant species. *E. australasie*, Fahræus, has already been referred to this species, and I believe that *Horitti*, Jekel, and *puncticollis*, Boheman, should also be referred to it.

EUOPS BAKEWELLI, Jekel.—I have seven specimens (from Galston and Gosford) which probably belong to this species. They differ from M. Jekel's description in being smaller (ranging from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), and by having the elytral interstices scarcely visibly punctate. In one specimen the prothorax is strongly impressed on each side, in three others slightly impressed, and in the others entirely without lateral impression. The antennæ vary in colour from red to opaque black; the legs from a rather pale red to dark metallic-green. The eyes, except when seen from behind, appear to be touching.

EUOPS EUCALYPTI, Pasc.—I have two specimens labelled "Gayndah, Queensland; Masters," and which, as they agree

entirely with Mr. Pascoe's description and he received his specimens from Mr. Masters, might almost be regarded as co-types. They measure 4 mm.; two specimens from Sydney and Tamworth are much smaller ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), but I cannot find any other difference between them. Mr. Pascoe omitted to give the length in his description.

EUOPS VICTORIENSIS, Blackb.—This species can be readily distinguished by its elytral puncturation. I have specimens from Clifton, N.S.W.; the male has the anterior tibiae much as in *E. falcata*.

EUOPS SUTURALIS, n.sp.

♀. Head greenish-black, apex of rostrum suffused with red; prothorax red, base and apex narrowly infusate; elytra of a rather paler red than prothorax; scutellum, a subquadrate patch about it and the suture black, apex slightly infusate; mesosternum and pygidium violet-black; metasternum and abdomen metallic-green; legs green, base of femora, two basal joints of tarsi and the tibiae more or less red.

Head densely and strongly punctate, at base finely transversely corrugate. Rostrum short, broad, finely punctate. Eyes separated by a thin shining carina. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex slightly narrower than base, a strong transverse impression at base, a moderately strong one across disc, and a feeble one at apex; moderately strongly and not very densely punctate. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate, impunctate, highly polished. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, shoulders prominent, rather suddenly narrowed behind them; striate-punctate, punctures rather strong and subcontiguous, with a short distinct scutellar stria; interstices wider than punctures, convex, scarcely visibly punctate. *Sterna* and *pygidium* densely and strongly, *abdomen* finely punctate. *Legs* rather short; anterior tibiae sinuous, no longer than femora. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton, N.S.W.

Differs from the ♀ of *falcata* in its subcontiguous eyes, short robust form, more convex elytra, finer puncturation, &c.; in build

it approaches *victoriensis*. It is compared with *falcata* simply on account of its colour; the two species are about as dissimilar in other respects as any given two in the genus. *E. pulchella* is possibly the male, though I hardly think it probable.

EUOPS STRIGIVENTRIS, n.sp.

Black; elytra of a very deep purple, scutellum of a brilliant green when seen from in front, of a violet-blue when from behind, suture from some directions slightly coppery; under surface and legs (base of femora excepted) metallic-blue; head and rostrum with a greenish reflection.

Head densely and strongly punctate behind eyes, finely and sparsely towards base; base very minutely transversely corrugate. Eyes separated by a feebly shining carina. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, apex much narrower than base, basal impressions curved, median and apical impressions almost obsolete; sparsely and very minutely punctate. *Scutellum* moderately large, subquadrate, impunctate, base depressed and slightly concave. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, widest at shoulders, decreasing thence to near apex; seriate-punctate, punctures small, not contiguous, in striae only at sides; interstices wide, flat, very minutely punctate. *Pygidium* densely, *sterna* more sparsely punctate, but the punctures stronger; abdomen feebly longitudinally and obliquely strigose. Anterior *tibiae* sinuous, the length of femora. Length 3, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W.

A short broad species with almost impunctate prothorax and very beautiful scutellum. *E. trigemmata* and *clavigera* would appear to approach it, especially in regard to the prothorax, but it can scarcely be either of those species.

EUOPS CORRUGATA, n.sp.

♂. Black; prothorax and head with feeble green and coppery reflections, scutellum feebly green, under surface dark green or blue, legs dark reddish-brown or green, *tibiae* somewhat brassy.

Head strongly and densely punctate behind eyes, finely towards base. Eyes very feebly separated. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex much narrower than base, sides rounded; strongly transversely punctate or corrugate, sides punctate; without discal impression. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate, feebly longitudinally impressed. *Elytra* regularly diminishing behind shoulders to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures strong, subapproximate; striae deep, interstices convex, not much wider than punctures, very feebly punctate. *Sterna* and *pygidium* densely and strongly punctate, *abdomen* finely punctate. Anterior *legs* long, tibiae much less strongly curved than in *falcata*. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the neck at the sides shorter than rostrum, prothorax transverse, anterior tibiae much shorter and sinuate.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (Dumbrell and Lea).

Allied to *Bakewelli*, but at once distinguished by its non-metallic and rather sober colour; the legs are less strongly bent and the head less punctate; from *victoriensis* (to which on first sight it would appear to be closer) by its corrugate prothorax, subequal elytral puncturation, tibiae less strongly curved, &c.

EUOPS PUNCTICOLLIS, n.sp.

♀. Head and prothorax dark green, scutellum greenish, elytra violet-bronze; under surface dark blue; legs black with green reflections, tibiae dark brown.

Head densely and strongly punctate almost to base, base moderately strongly transversely corrugated. Eyes distinctly separated. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base not much wider than apex, with a strong somewhat irregular median impression; densely and strongly punctate. *Scutellum* small, subquadrate, feebly longitudinally impressed. *Elytra* subparallel to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures deep, feebly separated; striae deep; interstices not much wider than punctures, convex, feebly punctate. *Pygidium* and *sterna* densely and strongly punctate, *abdomen* feebly punctate. Anterior *tibiae* thin, slightly sinuate beneath. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton, Gosford, N.S.W.

In appearance much the same as the preceding, but may be readily distinguished by its non-corrugate prothorax; from *E. eucalypti*, to which it is more closely allied, it may be distinguished by its different colour, much more coarsely punctured prothorax and more convex form.

Subfamily RHINOMACERIDES.

AULETES.

Of this genus but six Australian species have been described, possibly on account of the small size of the insects themselves, but more probably owing to the excessive rarity of specimens; thus, out of fourteen species in my collection, eight are represented by unique specimens, and of only three do I possess more than two individuals. Of the described species I can identify but two, and doubtfully a third. The sexual differences (apart from the eyes, which are much larger in the male than in the female) appear to be slight.

AULETES BREVIROSTRIS, n.sp.

♂. Head and rostrum black, antennæ black, the intermediate joints dark brown; prothorax piceous with a coppery gloss, base and apex narrowly margined with testaceous; elytra and body beneath piceous-brown; legs testaceous, apex of femora and apical joints of tarsi infusate. Sparsely clothed with short greyish pubescence.

Head densely and strongly punctate; eyes large. *Rostrum* short, the length of prothorax or the decapitated head, scarcely increasing in width to apex, densely and strongly punctate at base. *Antennæ* inserted near base of rostrum, 2nd joint noticeably smaller than 1st. *Prothorax* with the sides equally rounded in middle; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* densely and strongly punctate at base, punctures decreasing in size to apex, sutural stria very distinct. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (on *Dillwynia* sp.).

The rostrum in this species is much shorter than in any of its known Australian congeners.

AULETES MINOR, n.sp.

♀. Piceous; very sparsely clothed with short greyish pubescence; head glabrous.

Head rather feebly punctate; eyes small. *Rostrum*, long, thin, subcylindrical. *Antennæ* inserted at extreme base of rostrum, 2nd joint thicker than 1st. *Prothorax* with sides increasing to near base; densely and moderately strongly punctate. *Elytra* moderately densely but (except near base) rather shallowly punctate; sutural stria very distinct. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton, N.S.W. (on *Ficus* sp.).

The smallest species of the genus hitherto described from Australia.

AULETES EUCALYPTI, n.sp.

Clear reddish-testaceous; rostrum either entirely piceous or piceous at the base only; club and suture of elytra infusate; body beneath (except prosternum) black; legs reddish, apical joints of tarsi infusate. Sparsely clothed with short greyish pubescence; head glabrous.

Head sparsely and finely punctate; eyes large in ♂, small in ♀. *Rostrum* about once and one-half the length of prothorax, shining and feebly increasing to apex. *Antennæ* inserted at extreme base of rostrum, 2nd joint as thick as but shorter than 1st. *Prothorax* transverse, sides increasing to near base, then suddenly lessened; strongly but not very densely punctate. *Elytra* not very densely and rather feebly punctate, punctures moderately strong at base; sutural stria very distinct, narrower in ♀ than in ♂. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A. (on young Eucalypts).

In appearance resembling the species I suppose to be *suturalis*, Waterhouse, but smaller and the insertion of antennæ different.

AULETES MELALEUCÆ, n.sp.

Head and rostrum black, piceous, dark brown, or even testaceous-red; antennæ varying from pale testaceous to dark brown, the club usually (but not always) darker than the other joints; prothorax either reddish-testaceous or brown, with the base and apex paler; scutellum black or brown; elytra stramineous or testaceous, usually triangularly tinged with a darker colour about scutellum and sometimes with the suture infuscate. Under surface black, dark brown, or testaceous-red; legs pale testaceous, apical joints of tarsi black or dark brown. Moderately densely clothed with greyish pubescence, usually denser on head than elsewhere.

Head densely and rather strongly punctate; eyes much larger in ♂ than in ♀. Rostrum very long, slightly curved, feebly punctate at sides. Antennæ more slender than is usual, inserted at extreme base of rostrum, 2nd joint noticeably shorter and thinner than 1st. *Prothorax* in ♀ as long as wide, in ♂ transverse; sides increasing to near base and then suddenly lessened; very densely and moderately strongly punctate, and with or without a very feeble median line. *Elytra* wider towards apex than is usual; feebly punctate; sutural stria very feeble. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Geraldton (abundant on a dwarf species of *Melaleuca*), Rottnest Island, W.A.

This species can scarcely be *filirostris*, Pascoe, although agreeing in a number of details, especially in the long rostrum. I have numerous specimens, the longest of which scarcely measures 1 line (Pascoe describes *filirostris* as $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length) and the majority are much smaller; the colour also appears to be different.

AULETES PILOSUS, n.sp.

♀. Obscure testaceous; head and rostrum black; antennæ dark red, club infuscate; under surface obscure reddish-brown; legs more or less infuscate, apical joints of tarsi black. Densely clothed with rather long greyish pubescence.

Head densely and moderately strongly punctate; eyes small. Rostrum long, subcylindrical, feebly increasing to apex; punctate at sides. Antennæ inserted near base of rostrum, rather shorter than usual, 2nd joint noticeably larger and longer than 1st. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides feebly increasing to near base, densely and moderately strongly punctate. *Elytra* densely, strongly and almost equally punctate throughout, punctures larger than on prothorax; sutural stria scarcely traceable. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

A very distinct species.

AULETES INSIGNIS, n.sp.

♀ (?). Head, prothorax and legs (apical joints of tarsi excepted) of a clear bright red; rostrum dark reddish-brown, antennæ pale red, club infusate; scutellum and elytra brownish-purple; under surface (prosternum excepted) black. Sparsely clothed with short greyish pubescence, more noticeable on elytra than elsewhere.

Head scarcely visibly punctate; eyes comparatively small. Rostrum long, shining, subcylindrical, feebly increasing to near apex; sides feebly punctate. Antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from base of rostrum, 2nd joint slightly shorter and thicker than 1st. *Prothorax* somewhat flattened, base considerably narrower than apex; moderately strongly but not very densely punctate. *Elytra* rather elongate, densely punctate, punctures moderately strong at base but feeble elsewhere; sutural stria distinct. Length $2\frac{1}{5}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A distinct and handsome species.

AULETES PALLIPES, n.sp.

♂ (?). Reddish-testaceous, elytra testaceous, scutellum black, legs (including all the tarsi) pale testaceous. Sparsely clothed with very short greyish pubescence.

Head densely and strongly punctate; eyes rather large. Rostrum long, sides noticeably incurved to middle; punctate near sides. Antennæ inserted at about one-fifth from base of rostrum, 2nd joint slightly longer and thinner than 1st. *Prothorax* with the sides equally rounded in middle and the base and apex equal; punctate as head. *Elytra* densely, moderately strongly and almost equally punctate throughout; sutural stria very distinct. Length $1\frac{5}{6}$, rostrum $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Bridgetown, W.A.

In all the other species of the genus with which I am acquainted the 3rd and 4th tarsal joints (and usually the apex of the 2nd) are black, or at least very considerably darker than the tibiae. The prothorax is shaped as in *brevirostris* and the following.

AULETES SEMICRUDUS, n.sp.

♂. Head and rostrum black, the former with a slight coppery gloss; antennæ almost black; prothorax dark reddish-brown, base and apex paler; elytra of a dark blood-red, suture black; under surface black; legs reddish-testaceous, femora (except base) and tarsi darker. Sparsely clothed with very indistinct short pubescence, and with a few longer hairs scattered about.

Head densely and strongly punctate; eyes large. Rostrum not much longer than prothorax; sides remotely punctate. Antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from base of rostrum, 2nd joint slightly longer and thinner than 2nd. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, sides equally rounded in middle and base as wide as apex; less strongly punctate than head. *Elytra* with a few moderately large punctures about base but minute elsewhere; sutural stria very distinct. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

A moderately distinct species, allied to *calceatus*, Pascoe, and the following, from both of which it may be distinguished by its colour, but especially by the elytral puncturation.

AULETES DENSUS, n.sp.

Of a very dark reddish- or purplish-brown, head and rostrum darker; legs reddish-testaceous, four posterior femora more or less tinged with brown, apical joints of tarsi blackish. Not very sparsely clothed with very short greyish pubescence, longer at sides of elytra than elsewhere.

Very densely and strongly punctate, the punctures rather larger on elytra than on head and prothorax. *Eyes* considerably larger in ♂ than in ♀. Rostrum about once and one-third the length of prothorax in ♂, slightly longer in ♀; noticeably increasing to apex. Antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from base of rostrum, two basal joints almost equal. *Prothorax* in ♀ scarcely, in ♂ slightly but noticeably transverse, sides very feebly increasing to beyond the middle. *Elytra* with sutural stria moderately distinct. *Abdomen* feebly transversely wrinkled. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{4}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

Allied to *calceatus*, from which it may be distinguished by its shorter rostrum, somewhat narrower and more uniformly punctured elytra, and by its much darker colour. It appears also to be allied to *nigritarsis*, Pascoe, but differs from the description of that species in the rostrum, width of prothorax, puncturation of elytra, &c.

AULETES CALCEATUS, Pasc.—Individuals of this species vary from 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (including the rostrum). Mr. Pascoe describes the rostrum as paler at apex than at base; in several of my specimens this is the case, in the others it is uniformly shining black. There is usually a circular fringe of white hairs about the scutellum, which is usually more distinct posteriorly. The species occurs on Eucalypts; and I have it from Swan River, Bunbury, and Albany.

AULETES TURBIDUS, Pasc.—I have taken a specimen of this species at Mount Lofty, S.A., on a young Eucalypt.

AULETES (METOPON) SUTURALIS, Waterh.—I have a number of species which agree very well with the brief description of this species, but one which agrees so well with the description and figure as well as the diagnosis of *Metopon* that I shall regard it as *suturalis* till evidence is forthcoming to the contrary. I have two specimens (from Tamworth and Sydney).

Following is a Table of the Species :—

Rostrum the length of prothorax.....	<i>brevirostris</i> , n.sp.
Rostrum considerably longer than prothorax.	
Antennæ inserted at extreme base of rostrum.	
Colour entirely dark.....	<i>minor</i> , n.sp.
Head glabrous.....	<i>eucalypti</i> , n.sp.
Head feebly or moderately pubescent.	
Rostrum straight.....	<i>turbidus</i> , Pasc.
Rostrum slightly curved and much longer...	<i>melaleuca</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ not inserted at extreme base.	
Sutural stria very feeble and indistinct.....	<i>pilosus</i> , n.sp.
Sutural stria distinct.	
Elytra of a different and much darker colour than prothorax.....	<i>insignis</i> , n.sp.
Elytra concolorous with or paler (suture excepted or not) than prothorax.	
Tarsi with 3rd joint concolorous with tibiæ.	<i>pallipes</i> , n.sp.
Tarsi with 3rd joint much darker than tibiæ.	
Head sparsely punctate.....	<i>suturalis</i> , Waterh.(?)
Head densely punctate.	
Elytra (except at base) almost obsoletely punctate.....	<i>semicrudus</i> , n.sp.
Elytra densely and strongly punctate.	
Legs concolorous with prothorax.....	<i>calceatus</i> , Pasc.
Legs distinctly paler than prothorax.	<i>densus</i> , n.sp.

Subfamily LÆMOSACCIDES.

LÆMOSACCUS BILOBUS, n.sp.

Brownish-red; elytra castaneous, sterna and abdomen more or less piceous; antennæ red, club piceous. Head and base of rostrum with shining golden pubescence; apex of prothorax with pubescence as on head, a longitudinal pale yellow spot in middle of base, a large spot at each side, and a small spot on each side of middle; elytra clothed with fine pubescence similar in colour

to the derm on which it rests, and in addition with pale yellow or white spots, two at base on suture appearing as a single bilobed spot, 2nd and 3rd interstices each with a spot about two-fifths from apex, the 3rd with a spot at apex, a spot at base of 4th and one in middle of 5th. Pygidium feebly, under surface densely clothed.

Eyes large, convex, moderately separated. Rostrum short, stout, slightly curved; strongly punctate in ♂, less noticeably in ♀. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, as long as club and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle larger but scarcely longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* compressed and subtubular at apex; median line feebly impressed; a distinct subfoveate impression on each side of base. *Scutellum* transverse, within a depression. *Elytra* longer than wide; interstices wide, flat, the 2nd to 6th granulate near apex. *Pygidium* non-carinate. *Legs* rather short; femora (especially the anterior) strongly dentate; claw-joint very distinct. Length 4, rostrum 1 (vix); width 2 mm.

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Mr. G. Masters).

A very pretty and distinct species.

LEMOSACCUS RIVULARIS, n.sp.

Head (except at sides), rostrum, anterior legs (knees and tarsi excepted), sterna and abdomen piceous-black; prothorax dull red at sides and apex, piceous in middle; elytra paler than prothorax; sides behind shoulders tinged with piceous; legs reddish. Head with yellowish pubescence between eyes; prothorax with a median line of yellowish pubescence, less condensed in middle, and from base continued on to scutellum, a small feeble spot on each side of middle, a spot on each side at apex and a large spot laterally at base and apex; elytra clothed much as in the preceding except that the spots are more numerous and less distinct; clothing of under surface yellow and rather dense.

Eyes large, feebly convex, moderately separated. Rostrum moderately long, subcylindrical, curved and feebly punctate. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, curved at apex, as long as club and shorter than funicle, 1st joint of the latter

distinctly longer than 2nd. The rest as in preceding. Length 5, rostrum $1\frac{1}{4}$; width $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River.

Allied to the preceding, of which it is perhaps only a strongly marked variety.

LEMOSACCUS FRATER, n.sp.

Dark piceous-brown, scape and basal joints of funicle dull red. Prothorax feebly clothed; elytra with a large basal patch of whitish pubescence narrowly continued along suture to apical third, a few spots at apical third representing a feeble transverse fascia.

Eyes depressed and distant. Rostrum long, rather strongly curved, dilated towards apex, basal two-thirds subcylindrical; densely and strongly punctured. Antennæ short. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, longer than club but much shorter than funicle; 1st joint of the latter obtriangular, slightly shorter than 2nd. *Prothorax* subtubular at apex, scarcely depressed along median line, with a strong impression on each side at base and a feebler one on each side of middle. *Scutellum* transverse, within a depression. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax; with rather large shining transverse granules intermixed with smaller ones; interstices wide, the 4th rather narrow. *Pygidium* distinctly carinate and very coarsely punctate. *Legs* short; four posterior femora edentate, the anterior with a rather distinct tooth near base. Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $1\frac{2}{3}$; width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Mudgee, N.S.W. (Mr. G. Masters).

In appearance very close to *dapsilis*, Pascoe, but somewhat differently coloured and clothed. The rostrum is strongly curved, longer than in the ♂ and shorter than in the ♀ of that species.

LEMOSACCUS VARIEGATUS, n.sp.

♂. Head and rostrum piceous; prothorax piceous, sides and apex dull red; elytra dull red and irregularly tinged with piceous; legs dull red. Head between and behind eyes with yellowish

pubescence; prothorax at sides, base, apex, and along middle with yellowish pubescence, in places mixed with white; elytra with short stripes of whitish pubescence on each of the interstices, causing an appearance as of three feeble somewhat curved fasciæ, one at base, one behind middle and one at apex.

Eyes large, convex, distant. *Rostrum* short, stout, straight; densely punctate; longitudinally grooved. *Antennæ* short, inserted in middle of rostrum; scape slightly longer than club and much shorter than funicle; 1st joint of the latter almost twice the length of 2nd. *Prothorax* large, depressed along apex of median line and subcarinate at base; a distinct impression on each side at base and a feebler one on each side of middle. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax; feebly granulate; interstices moderately wide and feebly convex. *Propygidium* large; pygidium non-carinate. *Legs* moderately long; four posterior femora feebly, the anterior moderately strongly dentate; claw-joint very distinct. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Rottneest Island, W.A.

One specimen is considerably larger ($4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) and its clothing is of a dingy white. The species is very close to *querulus*, Pascoe, from which, however, it differs in the insertion of the antennæ, basal impressions of prothorax shallower, 3rd tarsal joint narrower, &c. I do not know the ♀.

LÆMOSACCUS BREVIS, n.sp.

Black; antennæ, knees, tibiæ and tarsi red. Upper surface irregularly and rather sparsely clothed with moderately long yellowish pubescence.

Eyes rather large, round, convex, distant. *Rostrum* short, stout, almost straight; densely punctate and feebly grooved at base, shining and almost impunctate on apical half. *Antennæ* short, inserted in middle of rostrum; scape the length of club but shorter than funicle; 1st joint of the latter distinctly longer and stouter than 2nd. *Prothorax* feebly carinate in middle, depressed along median line towards apex; a feeble depression on each side

of base and a still feebler one on each side of middle. *Scutellum* transverse, within a depression. *Elytra* subquadrate, slightly wider than prothorax; feebly granulate; interstices moderately wide and flat. *Pygidium* scarcely carinate. *Legs* short; femora scarcely thickened, the anterior feebly dentate, the four posterior edentate. Length $2\frac{4}{5}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix); width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Mount Barker, W.A.

A short, robust species, allied to *querulus* and the preceding.

LÆMOSACCUS JUDAICUS, n.sp.

♂. Head, basal two-thirds of prothorax, under surface, and base of femora piceous-black; the rest dull red. Whitish pubescence forming a feeble spot on each side of middle of prothorax and clothing base and apex of median line; elytra with a rather large subtriangular scutellar patch, a feeble transverse fascia at basal third, and a still feebler one at apical third.

Eyes large, rounded, somewhat depressed, moderately separated. Rostrum moderately short, strongly curved, sides near base flattened; basal half strongly, the apical feebly punctured; above antennæ appearing fractured. Antennæ short, inserted about middle of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle almost as wide as long, 2nd feebly, the others strongly transverse. *Prothorax* depressed along median line and bilobed in front; scarcely depressed on each side at base. *Scutellum* feebly transverse, within a depression. *Elytra* considerably longer than wide; strongly (especially the 3rd and 5th-7th interstices) granulate; interstices more or less convex, moderately wide. *Propygidium* and pygidium carinate. Legs moderately long; anterior femora dentate at base, the others edentate; claw-joint distinct. Length 5 (vix), rostrum $\frac{5}{6}$; width $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Whitton, N.S.W.

The appearance as if the rostrum had been fractured will distinguish this species from most of its congeners; *variabilis* resembles it in this respect, but the two species have scarcely anything else in common.

LEMOSACCUS MELANOCEPHALUS, n.sp.

Red; head, pygidium and under surface black. Very feebly pubescent.

Eyes rounded, somewhat depressed, distant. *Rostrum* moderately short, curved, subcylindrical, feebly increasing in width to apex; sparsely punctate. *Antennæ* short, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum; scape the length of club; two basal joints of funicle large, moderately long, subequal. *Prothorax* with a feeble median line; a moderately distinct elliptic impression on each side at base. *Scutellum* small, shining, within a depression. *Elytra* scarcely wider than prothorax, considerably longer than wide; interstices convex, narrow, not much wider than striæ. *Pygidium* small, almost concave, base with a short shining carina. *Femora* edentate; claw-joint very small, scarcely extending beyond lobes of 3rd. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width 1 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

Differs from *cryptonyx* in the clothing, from *variabilis*, *rufipennis* and *ventralis* by the rostrum, and from *instabilis* by the insertion of the antennæ.

L. OCULARIS, Pasc. *Hab.*—King George's Sound, W.A.

L. LONGICEPS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Cairns, N.Q.

L. ELECTILIS, Pasc. *Hab.*—S.A.

L. QUERULUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—S.A.

L. TARSALIS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Swan River, W.A.

Subfamily MENEMACHIDES.

ACICNEMIS SORORIA, Pasc. *Hab.*—Somerset (Macleay Museum).

ACICNEMIS MERIONES, Pasc. (Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. 1872, Vol. xi. p. 462, pl. x. fig. 5). *Hab.*—Cairns (Macleay Museum). Originally described from Batchian.

PHÆNOMERUS.

Mr. Wollaston* rejected this genus from the *Cossoniides*, and believed it to be related to *Mecopus*. I myself prefer† to regard it as being allied to *Acicnemis* and *Berethia*.

PHÆNOMERUS NOTATUS, Pasc. (*l.c.* p. 490, pl. xiii. fig. 2). *Hab.*—Cairns (Macleay Museum). Originally described from New Guinea.

Subfamily ZYGOPIDES.

MECOPUS PITHISICUS, n.sp.

♂. Piceous-brown, subopaque. Eyes bordered beneath with white scales; prothorax with a distinct whitish median stripe and two less regular stripes on each side, a few white and ochreous scales scattered about base; scutellum with dense white scales; elytra with whitish scales disposed in spots at the sides and in short lines on the disc, brown and ochreous scales elsewhere. Under surface with white and pale yellow scales on sterna and bordering abdomen, the 1st and 2nd segment narrowly edged with white, 3rd-5th very densely squamose at the sides, the scales continued across 4th-5th; legs with white scales, the posterior tibiae naked except for a large patch on apical half. Apical half of 1st joint of anterior tarsi with long soft curved hair.

Eyes finely separated. Rostrum long, curved; rather strongly punctate on basal half (leaving a fine impunctate median line) and finely on apical. Scape passing apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle equal. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides rounded and increasing to base, base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures squamose. *Elytra* flattened along suture and base, narrower than prothorax and scarcely once and one-half its width; striate-punctate, punctures concealed; with scattered glossy granules. *Pectoral spines* long, acute, and marking the base of a subquadrate corrugated excavation. *Metasternum* and *abdomen* densely punc-

* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 430.

† I have, however, seen but one species of the genus.

tate, the latter finely, the former moderately strongly. *Legs* very long; posterior femora bidentate; 1st joint of anterior tarsi curved and about two-fifths the length of tibiae. Length 9, rostrum $6\frac{1}{2}$, anterior legs 17; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being smaller, clothing more obscure, rostrum and legs shorter, posterior femora longer than anterior, 1st joint of anterior tarsi finely setose beneath, pectoral spines absent and the elytra slightly wider than prothorax. Length 7, rostrum $2\frac{2}{3}$, anterior legs 8; width 3 mm.

Hab.—Endeavour River, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).

Differs from *tipularis*, Pascoe, in having only two teeth to the posterior femora, pectoral spines longer and projecting beyond prothorax, much longer rostrum and different clothing.

BRENTHIDÆ.

CYPHAGOGUS ODEWAHNI, Pasc. —Mr. Pascoe's description of this species is very unsatisfactory; but as the legs are described as being the same as in *advena*, and as of that species the posterior tibiae are described as being "not longer than the basal joint of the same pair" (of tarsi) I can be confident (presuming the quotation to be correct) that I have not seen it.

CYPHAGOGUS DIORYMERUS, n.sp.

Dark brown (almost black), shining; each elytron with a yellow stripe commencing at the shoulder and continued to but becoming feebler towards apex; under surface and legs more or less diluted with red. Prothorax at sides and the four anterior legs with sparse yellowish hair, apex of elytra and posterior femora more densely clothed with longer hair.

Head smooth and impunctate; longer than rostrum, near base very feebly constricted. Rostrum impunctate, scarcely longer than the width across eyes. Antennæ with the apical joint rather strongly compressed. *Prothorax* with the apical half strongly compressed at the sides and flattened above; median line narrowly impressed; distinctly punctate, the punctures at apex somewhat rugose. *Elytra* almost the width of prothorax, parallel-

sided to beyond the middle; narrowly striate, the alternate interstices seriatly punctate and wider than striæ. Basal segments of *abdomen* strongly convex, not longitudinally impressed. Anterior *femora* stout, intermediate pedunculate, posterior pedunculate, the swollen portion commencing immediately behind elytra, with a large obtuse tooth and internally bisulcate; anterior tibiæ serrate externally, terminal hook the length of 1st tarsal joint, posterior tibiæ as long as two following joints combined, strongly curved at base, dilated and rounded towards apex, apex multi-dentate. Length (rost. incl.) 7, width $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat paler, the swollen portion of the posterior femora very feebly sulcate and with sparser hair.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

CYPHAGOGUS DELICATUS, n.sp.

Bright red, shining, prothorax somewhat darker; elytra with two large black subquadrate spots about the middle. Prothorax and legs feebly pubescent; alternate interstices of elytra with regular erect setæ.

Head smooth, a small puncture between eyes, near base strongly constricted. Rostrum the length of head to constriction. Antennæ with three apical joints forming a feeble club. *Prothorax* somewhat pear-shaped; impunctate; without median line. *Elytra* narrower than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, which is rounded; narrowly striate, the sutural stria rather deep and wide; the alternate interstices wider than striæ and seriatly punctate, the 1st obsolete from beyond the middle. Basal segments of *abdomen* feebly or not at all impressed along the middle. Anterior *femora* stout, the four posterior pedunculate; posterior tibiæ the length of two basal joints of tarsi. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, width $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W. (Dumbrell and Lea).

I have two specimens from the Tweed River which differ in being larger (7 mm.), impunctate between eyes, the prothorax blackish except towards apex, and punctate and with the posterior

tarsi stouter. A small specimen (4 mm.), also from the Tweed River, differs in being more brightly coloured, the elytral spots combined to form a wide fascia, and the posterior tibiæ stouter.

I have a specimen from Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson's No. 2641) which appears to belong to this species, but it has unfortunately lost the elytra.

CYPHAGOGUS SUSPENDIOSUS, n.sp.

Bright red, shining; elytra obscurely tinged with black about the middle. Prothorax at the sides and the legs feebly pubescent; elytra with elongate setæ on the alternate interstices.

Head smooth, near base deeply constricted, the part behind the constriction much lower than in front. Rostrum not much longer than wide, and feebly but moderately distinctly punctate and with a very feeble longitudinal impression. Antennæ as in the preceding species. *Prothorax* somewhat pear-shaped, finely punctate, the median line almost invisible. *Elytra* much as in the preceding, except that the alternate interstices are less coarsely punctate. *Metasternum* and basal segments of abdomen feebly impressed along middle. Anterior *femora* stout, intermediate clavate and feebly dentate, posterior pedunculate; posterior tibiæ longer than three basal joints of tarsi. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Bindogundra (Mr. J. Harris), Tamworth, Forest Reefs, N.S.W. (Lea).

May be readily distinguished from the preceding species by the much greater constriction of the head at the base, shorter tarsi, stouter intermediate femora, absence of elytral spots, &c.; the prothorax is also considerably longer and narrower.

IONTHOCERUS OPHTHALMICUS, Pasc. *Hab.*—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

CEROBATES AUSTRALASIE, Fairm. *Hab.*—Tweed and Richmond Rivers.

TRACHELIZUS HOWITTI, Pasc. *Hab.*—Sydney, Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Galston, N.S.W.

CORDUS HOSPES, Germ. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; Victoria; S. and W. Australia. In nests of ants, termites, and native bees.

EUPSALIS PROMISSUS, Pasc.—Mr. Pascoe's specimens were from Batchian. I have a pair from Port Darwin, given to me by Mr. Masters.

ECTOCEMUS PTERRYGORRHINUS, Gestro.—Appears to be a common Queensland insect, but is as yet unknown from New South Wales.

MESETIA AMÆNA, Blkb.—The ♀ differs from the ♂ in having the antennæ inserted closer to base than apex, the rostrum perfectly cylindrical in front of the antennæ, and these shorter and stouter.

HORMOCERUS RETICULATUS, Fabr.—Some years ago I received three specimens of this species from the Australian Museum as coming from North Queensland.

CEOCEPHALUS EXOPIIETHALMUS, n.sp.

♂. Brownish-red, shining; apex of prothorax, apex and base of femora tinged with black. Squamose at base of rostrum, around eyes, at base of prothorax and elytra, about coxæ and at apex of abdomen.

Head deeply constricted immediately behind eyes; with a longitudinal excavation continued on to rostrum. Rostrum feebly curved, slightly dilated at apex and between antennæ; the groove alternately narrowed and continued beyond antennæ; under surface with four granulate ridges, of which the two median are feeble. Antennæ inserted midway between apex of rostrum and prothorax. *Prothorax* pear-shaped, deeply impressed along the middle; almost microscopically punctate. *Elytra* narrower than prothorax, apex somewhat explanate; two sutural striæ deeply excavated, the interstice between them commencing near base, the other striæ feebly punctate. *Prosternum* with a deep fovea in middle of base. Metasternum and basal segments of abdomen deeply and narrowly impressed along middle. *Femora* edentate. Length 13, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being somewhat paler and with a more cylindrical rostrum.

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).

Differs from *internatus* in being narrower, rather highly polished, the 1st sutural stria not bifurcate near apex, and with much feebler punctures and striae; *tenuitarsis* is described as having the elytra “sulcato-foveatis.”

SCHIZOTRACHELUS DICHROUS, Lacord.—Appears to be a common species from Cairns to the Richmond River. My specimens vary in length from 9 to 25 mm.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

BYTHOPROTUS LINEATUS, Pasc.—Mr. Pascoe described this species as coming from Aneiteum in the New Hebrides; in Masters' Catalogue it is recorded as from Lizard Island; the mistake doubtless arose from the description appearing immediately after some species described from the latter place.

BRUCHIDÆ.

This family does not appear to be numerously represented in Australia. Only four species of the genus *Bruchus*, of which, moreover, three have been introduced, have as yet been recorded.* Of these *B. quadriguttatus* is unknown to me; *B. obtectus* I have from New South Wales and Western Australia; *B. chinensis* from North Queensland, New South Wales and Western Australia; and *B. pisi* from England. I can add to the list only six species, all of which appear to be undescribed.

Following is a Table of the Species:—

Antennæ pectinate in ♂.....	<i>chinensis</i> , Thunb.
Antennæ at most serrate.	
Femora edentate.....	<i>perpastus</i> , n.sp.
Posterior femora dentate.	
Prothorax and elytra red.....	<i>semicalvus</i> , n.sp.
Prothorax and elytra black.	

* *B. quadriguttatus* in Mast. Cat., and *B. chinensis*, *obtectus* and *pyri* of H. Tryon in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc., Brisbane, Vol. i, 1894.

Prothorax and elytra black.

Antennæ black, the apical and basal joints red..	<i>obtectus</i> , Say.
Antennæ black, basal joints almost black.....	<i>mestus</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ black, basal joints red... ..	<i>despicatus</i> , n.sp.
Antennæ entirely red.	
Posterior tarsi red.....	<i>modicus</i> , n.sp.
Posterior tarsi black.....	<i>diversipes</i> , n.sp.

BRUCHUS PERPASTUS, n.sp.

Black, spurs of posterior tibiæ red. Uniformly clothed with greyish pubescence, slightly variegated with sooty on the elytra.

Head not carinate; eyes almost approximate. *Antennæ* stout, scarcely serrate. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex wider than head, base strongly bisinuate, scutellar lobe rounded, posterior angles acute. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* scarcely longer than wide, sides and shoulders rounded. Posterior *femora* edentate. Length 3 mm.

Hab.—Behn River, E. Kimberley, W.A. (Mr. R. Helms).

A species with an almost circular outline and which, on account of its comparatively narrow head, perfectly triangular scutellum, dark legs and edentate femora, should be easily recognised amongst the Australian *Bruchi*. In appearance it resembles many of the *Dermestida*, such as *Trogoderma* and *Anthrenus*. The punctures are rather smaller than is usual.

BRUCHUS SEMICALVUS, n.sp.

Red; head, apical half of antennæ, the scutellum and sterna black, as also the extreme base of prothorax and elytra, the suture and shoulders, base and apex of femora and tibiæ and the claw-joints. Rather sparsely clothed with stramineous pubescence.

Head carinate between eyes. *Antennæ* not very stout, joints 6th-10th serrate. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, apex rounded and narrower than head across eyes; scutellar lobe wide and almost truncate. *Elytra* widest about the middle, shoulders feebly rounded. Posterior *femora* with an acute tooth which is visible from most directions. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, Galston.

The punctures are decidedly stronger than is usual. Amongst the Australian *Bruchi* it should be easily recognised on account of its colour. Of the species described in Schönherr's great work it appears to be closest to the Brazilian *B. suturalis*.

BRUCHUS MÆSTUS, n.sp.

Black; 2nd and 3rd joints of antennæ almost black, four anterior tibiæ obscure brown. Obscurely variegated with whitish and greyish pubescence, the pygidium with three obscure whitish lines.

Head feebly carinate between eyes. Antennæ not very stout, joints 5th-10th serrate internally. *Prothorax* slightly wider than long, sides very feebly incurved to apex, apex narrower than head across eyes; scutellar lobe truncate, as also the base on each side of lobe; rather coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* obtriangular, feebly bilobed. *Elytra* shaped much as in the preceding. Posterior *femora* feebly dentate, posterior tibiæ rather strongly compressed. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

The shape of the prothorax is the most distinctive feature of this species.

BRUCHUS DESPICATUS, n.sp.

Black; three basal joints of antennæ and the legs (except basal half of femora and base of posterior tibiæ) red; tarsi dusky. Clothed with greyish pubescence, obscurely variegated with whitish spots; clothing denser at sides of sterna and abdominal segments than elsewhere.

Head obsoletely carinate between eyes. Antennæ short and stout, joints 4th-10th serrate internally. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides very feebly bisinuate, apex narrower than head across eyes; scutellar lobe somewhat rounded, from lobe to sides almost truncate. *Scutellum* very feebly bilobed. *Elytra* noticeably longer than wide, the sides and shoulders feebly, the apices strongly rounded. Posterior *femora* feebly dentate. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Inverell, Sydney, N.S.W.

All my specimens were beaten from thistles.

BRUCHUS MODICUS, n.sp.

Black; the antennæ and legs (except base of femora and the claw-joints) red. Uniformly clothed with greyish pubescence.

Head obsoletely carinate between eyes. *Antennæ* moderately stout; joints 5th-10th transverse and feebly serrate. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides and apex rounded, the latter narrower than head across eyes; base (except for scutellar lobe, which is widely rounded) truncate; rather coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* transverse, very feebly bilobed. *Elytra* shaped much as in the preceding, but the striation less distinct. *Posterior femora* acutely dentate. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

I have four specimens from Geraldton which in structure and in the colour of the legs and antennæ I cannot distinguish from this species, but which differ in having the clothing denser and the elytra more or less feebly variegated with whitish elongate spots somewhat after the fashion of *obtectus*.

BRUCHUS DIVERSIPES, n.sp.

Black; antennæ and part of legs red. Uniformly clothed with greyish pubescence.

Head obsoletely carinate between eyes. *Antennæ* moderately stout, joints 5th-10th transverse and feebly serrate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides feebly, the apex strongly rounded, apex almost the width of head across eyes; base on each side of the scutellar lobe and the lobe itself truncate; rather coarsely punctate. *Scutellum* feebly bilobed. *Elytra* much as in the two preceding species, but rather more coarsely punctate. *Posterior femora* with a small but very acute tooth. Length 2 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W.

The smallest species with which I am acquainted. The anterior legs are usually red but with dusky tarsi, the four posterior legs

are black except at apex of femora and tibiæ, the intermediate tibiæ are sometimes (except at extreme base) of a dingy red. I have numerous specimens from Western Australia (Bunbury, Mount Barker and Albany) possibly belonging to this species, but which differ in being larger, and in being usually slightly variegated with elongate spots of whitish scales; but the shape and variation in colour of the legs are the same.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

MONOLEPTA TRIFASCIATA, n.sp.

Pale stramineous, antennal joints (from the 5th) infusate at apex; elytra with three complete transverse orange-brown fasciæ, one at base (subtriangularly produced on suture), one (slightly curved) across middle, and one at apex.

Head very finely punctate, a transverse curved sulcus between eyes, these larger than usual. *Antennæ* just passing median fascia, 1st joint slightly longer than 4th or 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, densely and very finely punctate, median transverse impression distinct. *Elytra* with larger but not much more distinct punctures than on prothorax, each with an appearance as of three feeble longitudinal veins. First joint of posterior *tarsi* about once and one-third the length of the rest combined. Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

A very distinct species, apparently not close to any of those tabulated by the Rev. T. Blackburn. The elytral fasciæ are *now* of the colour described, but were almost scarlet when the insects were alive.

MONOLEPTA RUBROFASCIATA, n.sp.

Head red, the sides and front blackish; antennæ piceous-brown, the basal joint but little paler; prothorax red, with or without a large blackish blotch towards each side in front; scutellum red; elytra deep shining black, a transverse, somewhat curved red fascia (not extending to the sides) across middle. Under surface piceous, the prosternum red (or red, metasternum piceous); legs pale testaceous, tarsi, tibiæ and apex of femora infusate.

Head finely punctate; a transverse curved sulcus between eyes, an appearance as of three feeble tubercles between antennæ. Antennæ extending beyond elytral fascia, 1st joint curved, the length of 4th, 3rd very little longer than and almost as stout as 2nd. *Prothorax* about once and one-third wider than long, sides narrowly margined and feebly incurved to near base; indistinctly punctate; without transverse impression. *Elytra* about twice as long as wide, moderately densely and (for the genus) very strongly punctate. First joint of posterior *tarsi* the length of the rest combined. Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, width 2 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, Dalmorton, N.S.W.

In the tabulation this species would fall beside *picticollis*, Blackburn, from which it differs in the depth of its colour, but especially by its very much coarser elytral puncturation. In five specimens under examination three have the prothorax immaculate.

MONOLEPTA ACACIÆ, n.sp.

Testaceous; antennæ (except four of five basal joints) infusate; prothorax with a dark brown median line which is continued along suture of elytra to apex; scutellum dark brown. Under surface and legs slightly paler than above.

Head finely but distinctly punctate, a transverse curved sulcus between eyes. Antennæ (in the ♂ at least) fully as long as the body, 1st and 4th joints subequal, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, finely and irregularly punctate, with a distinct transverse impression. *Elytra* densely, irregularly and moderately strongly punctate. First joint of posterior *tarsi* slightly longer than the rest combined. Length 3, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Pinjarrah, W.A. (on *Acacia* sp.).

In the tabulation this species would fall beside *intertincta*, Blackburn, from the description of which it differs in the colour of its prothorax and under surface, length of antennæ, &c.

MONOLEPTA MARGINICOLLIS, n.sp.

Of a dingy testaceous, slightly clouded with brown towards apex of elytra, head with a dark brown longitudinal spot in

middle of base, antennæ scarcely infusate; prothorax with a moderately wide dark brown line in middle, the sides tinged with brown; scutellum brown; elytral suture brown. Under surface piceous-brown, legs very pale.

Head distinctly punctate, a transverse curved sulcus and two small tubercles between eyes. *Antennæ* passing middle of elytra, 1st and 4th joints subequal, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd. *Prothorax* about once and one-half wider than long, not very distinctly punctate, transverse impression distinct towards the sides only. *Elytra* densely, moderately strongly and regularly punctate. First joint of posterior *tarsi* slightly longer than the rest combined. Length 3, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Geraldton, W.A.

Close to *M. Froggatti*, Blackburn, but of a shorter and more compact form, the head with a longitudinal spot, prothorax with a median vitta and less distinctly impressed, the sutural darkening very narrow, &c. From the preceding, to which it is perhaps closer, it differs in its spotted head, dark under surface, clearly punctate elytra and shorter antennæ.

M. ROSEA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Tweed, Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

M. ALPINA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales.

M. BENALLÆ, Blkb. *Hab.*—Bungendore, Sydney, Armidale, N.S.W.

M. IMPLICATA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Galston, Tweed River, N.S.W.

M. PICTICOLLIS, Blkb. *Hab.*—Benalla, Vic.

M. FROGGATTI, Blkb. *Hab.*—Galston.

M. NIGRICORNIS, Blkb. *Hab.*—Sydney, Tamworth.

M. ORDINARIA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Braidwood, Galston, Gosford, Sydney.

M. INCONSPICUA, Blkb. *Hab.*—Galston.

M. SUTURALIS, Boisd. *Hab.*—Sydney.

EULINA CURTISI, Baly.—This species was described from an unique and possibly very old specimen. I have very little doubt but that I have it, supposing the type specimen to have been discoloured with age. Mr. Baly describes the antennæ as “black”; in the majority of my specimens they are dull testaceous, the apex of each sometimes fuscous; the vertex is sometimes fuscous, but usually concolorous with the rest of the head. The prothoracic blotch is variable in size and shape, and if I recollect aright is more pronounced after than before death. Baly says: “Beneath fulvous, sides of the pleuræ narrowly marked with black. Legs yellow, knees and tarsi black.” My specimens agree with this, except that the under surface could scarcely be called fulvous, though in some it is darker than in others.

Hab.—Sydney, Clarence River, N.S.W. (on *Clematis* sp.).

EULINA VITTATA, n.sp.

Elongate, subparallel, convex, glabrous, with a metallic lustre. Head obscure testaceous, with or without a dull brown blotch on vertex; antennæ testaceous, base of 1st joint, apex of 3rd, and following joints dark brown. Prothorax obscurely dark testaceous, disc darker, margins metallic-blue. Elytra blackish-brown, with numerous longitudinal pale yellowish vittæ, forming three irregular fasciæ—one at base, one just behind middle, and one near apex; the vittæ are far more numerous at sides than near suture, and each appears distinct on account of the punctures separating them being brown; they are of various lengths and differ among individuals. Under surface brownish, slightly metallic. Legs pale yellow; a spot in middle of femora and basal half of tibiæ brown, tarsi pale yellowish-red.

Head feebly punctate on vertex; densely and rather coarsely between eyes; a deep longitudinal impression between eyes; clypeus marked by a semicircular impression less regular than in *Curtisi*; antennæ passing posterior femora. *Prothorax* widely transverse, coarsely and irregularly punctate, except in middle, which is smooth; a somewhat semicircular impression on each

side; sides decreasing from near apex to base; margins narrow, recurved. *Scutellum* raised, glossy, subcordate. *Elytra* subparallel, shoulders rounded, extreme apex truncate; each with ten irregular but distinct rows of punctures and a short scutellar row, near apex punctures very irregular; interstices usually much wider than punctures, especially near suture, but in places narrower. Under surface almost impunctate. Length $8\frac{1}{3}$, width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales. I have taken this species only on one occasion, but then saw many thousands of specimens (on *Dodonaea viscosa*) near the summit of a mountain at Woolomin (about 20 miles from Tamworth).

From *E. Curtisi* this species may be distinguished by its narrower and more convex form, more metallic appearance, different colour (especially of elytra and legs), coarser puncturation, longer antennæ and somewhat differently shaped scutellum. In the present species the prothoracic punctures are continued in a double row completely across the base, which is not the case in *Curtisi*. The elytral fasciæ in that species are continuous though irregular in shape; in this they are composed of numerous vittæ.